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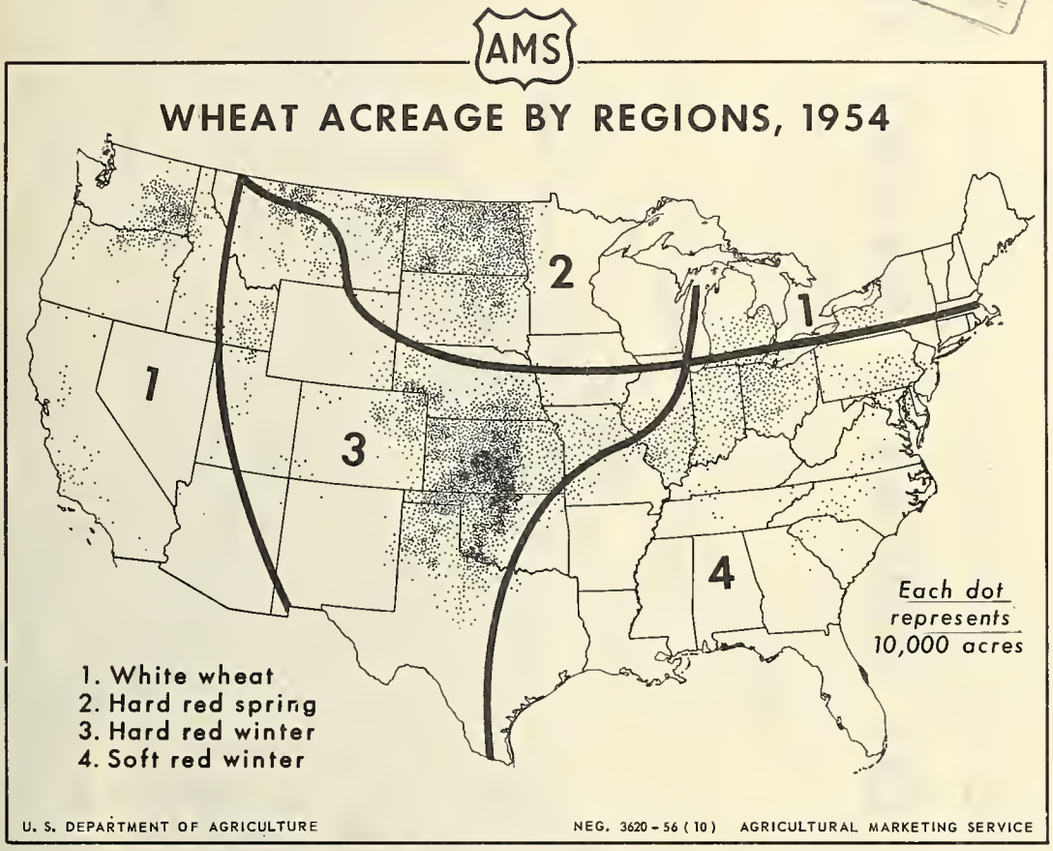
The

WHEAT SITUATION

WS - 151

FOR RELEASE
OCT. 31, P. M.
1956

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

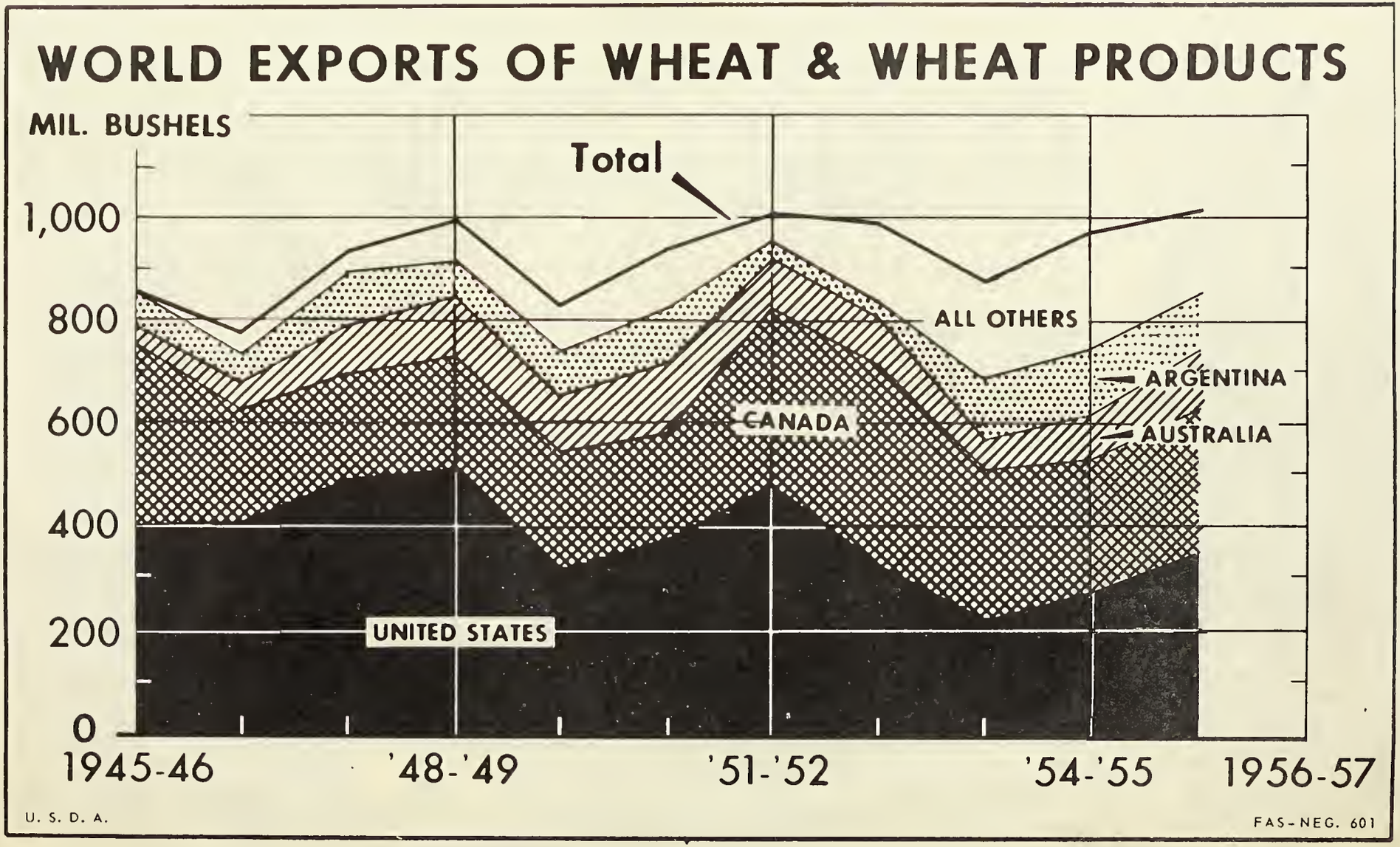


There are four great wheat-producing areas in the United States. Hard red winter wheat is grown principally in the Southern Great Plains (region 3), and hard red spring chiefly in the Northern Great Plains (2). These hard wheats are especially suited to the making of bread flours. Soft red winter wheat is produced in the eastern half of the United States (4), and white wheat predominates in the Pacific Northwest (1), with important districts also in Michigan, New York and California. Flours from soft red and soft white wheats are used in the making of pastry, crackers, biscuits and cakes. Durum wheat is grown principally in North Dakota. This type of wheat is used in the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti, and similar products.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

World exports in 1955-56 totaled 1,016 million bushels, 5 percent above a year earlier and 10 percent above the 1945-54 average. The increase from a year earlier reflects the results of the various export programs of the United States, Canadian shipments to Soviet Bloc countries and increased consumption in some countries. Exports in 1956-57 will probably be fully as large as in 1955-56.

In 1955-56 exports from the United States made up 34.0 percent of the world total, compared with 28.2 percent a year earlier, and those from Canada made up 28.4 percent compared with 26.1 percent. Exports from Australia were up slightly from a year earlier while those from Argentina and other countries were down.



THE WHEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 25, 1956

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SUMMARY

Carryover stocks of wheat are expected to be reduced slightly at the end of the 1956-57 marketing year for the first time since 1951-52, as a result of increased exports and continuation of acreage restrictions. In 1957-58, the carryover is likely to be reduced considerably more by farmers' participation in the Acreage Reserve Program.

Exports in 1956-57 may total about 415 million bushels, 70 million bushels above last year. The quantity of exports will depend on several factors, including the availability of shipping and the completion of a number of negotiations. The supply of wheat for the 1956-57 marketing year is estimated at 2,015 million bushels, a new all-time record. If exports total 415 million bushels and domestic disappearance continues at about 600 million bushels, the carryover July 1, 1957 would be about a billion bushels, compared with 1,034 million on July 1 this year.

Incomplete returns indicate that wheat farmers placed 10.1 million acres under the 1957 winter wheat Acreage Reserve Program of the Soil Bank through October 19, 1956. Participation totals may be increased materially as unobligated funds are reallocated. In some counties, producers could not sign up before the October 5 deadline because of initial county allocations of funds were exhausted. In other cases, producers were prepared to sign up more acreage than the preliminary limit of 50 percent of their farm allotments if funds became available.

The additional sign-up may be sufficient to allow for cancellations and measurement shrinkage and still leave at least 10 million acres of winter wheat under the Acreage Reserve Program. A smaller proportion of the allotted acreage of spring wheat may be signed up if seeding conditions and wheat prices are favorable. This is especially likely if winter wheat prospects are reduced because drought conditions persist over wide areas. Assuming that after shrinkage, not more than 3 million acres of spring wheat are taken out of production, a total of about 13 million acres may be placed in the Acreage Reserve. Average yields on the remaining acreage would result in a crop of about 740 million bushels compared with this year's crop of 976 million bushels. Even if wheat for harvest is planted on the best soil and is fertilized more heavily than usual, production would be substantially below the probable level of disappearance, thus reducing carryover stocks in the 1957-58 year.

Cash wheat prices have advanced since the announcement of the new export program on July 13 and are generally at the season's highs to date and above the effective loan levels. Under the new export program, substantial quantities of wheat for commercial export are being drawn from free market supplies, rather than from CCC stocks as in 1955-56. The price of hard red spring wheat is the exception to the advance, reflecting the fact that the harvesting period and heavy movement to market occurred after July 13. Drought conditions in the southwest have become an increasingly important factor in the general advance in wheat prices. This area has experienced one of the worst droughts on record, and many farmers dusted in their seed hoping enough rain will fall to give the crop a start. Excellent rains have been received recently over wide areas, but a great deal more moisture is needed since subsoil moisture reserves are criticially low.

Because of the drought, farmers and country elevators have been slow to market wheat. This has contributed to the price increases. Continued widespread heavy precipitation would result in increased selling, which would reduce prices. On the other hand, some further increase in prices might be necessary to induce freer selling if drought conditions persist.

World wheat production in 1956 is tentatively estimated at 7,510 million bushels--an all-time record--compared with 7,380 million in 1955 and 5,910 million, the 1945-49 average. The increase over 1955 is due to larger acreage. Some increase in acreage is noted for all continents except Europe and Oceania, where significant reductions occurred. In Europe the decrease

was due to heavy winter-kill, which made reseeding of a considerable acreage necessary, especially in France and the Low Countries. A good part of that acreage was reseeded to coarse grains and plentiful feed grain supplies are reported as a result of the shift. The reduction in Australia was caused by prolonged wet weather, which made seeding of the planned acreage impossible.

World exports of wheat and flour in 1956-57 probably will reach the level estimated for 1955-56, and may approach the record of 1,066 million bushels set in 1951-52. Higher economic activity and greater purchasing power in importing countries coupled with smaller crops in Europe indicate increased movement of wheat. Preliminary data show that in 1955-56 world trade, including flour, totaled about 1,016 million bushels, 10 percent more than the 1945-54 average of 923 million bushels. It is only 5 percent below the all-time high exports in 1951-52 of 1,066 million bushels.

Supplies of wheat for export and carryover in the four principal exporting countries (United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia) totaled 2,283 million bushels on October 1. This is about 17 million bushels less than a year ago, but with that exception is the largest of record.

THE DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

Wheat Supplies Record High: Large Exports Likely to Reduce July 1, 1957 Carryover

Total wheat supplies for the 1956-57 marketing year are estimated at 2,015 million bushels, consisting of the July 1, 1956 carryover of 1,034 million, a crop estimated at 976 million, and imports, mostly of feeding quality wheat, of about 5 million bushels (table 1). The supply is an all-time high, exceeding last year's record of 1,972 million bushels by about 2 percent.

Domestic disappearance for 1956-57 is estimated at about 600 million bushels, about the same as the disappearance in 1955-56. Food use (including use by Territories of the United States, and for military food) may be about the same as the 482 million bushels in 1955-56. Feed use may be about 60 million bushels, which is somewhat above that in 1955-56 but still below the long-time average. Domestic disappearance of about 600 million bushels would leave about 1,415 million bushels from the total supply for export and carryover. Exports in 1956-57 may total about 415 million bushels, which is well above the 345 million bushels last year. The quantity of exports will depend upon several factors, including the availability of shipping and the completing of a number of negotiations in United States foreign aid programs.

Exports of wheat and products in terms of wheat from July through September of this year are estimated at about 119 million bushels compared with 70 million in the same period a year ago. Official export figures

are available at this time only for July and August. The principal destinations of the exports during the first 2 months of the season were France, the Netherlands, Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom and Brazil, in the order indicated.

Table 1.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1951-56, and 1957 projected

Item	Year beginning July						
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/	1957 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	396	256	562	903	1,026	1,034	1,001
Production	988	1,306	1,173	984	937	976	4/740
Imports 3/	32	22	6	4	9	5	5
Total	1,416	1,584	1,741	1,891	1,972	2,015	1,746
Domestic disappearance							
Food 5/	496	489	488	487	482	483	482
Seed	87	88	69	65	66	55	55
Industry	1	6/	6/	6/	1	1	1
Feed 7/	101	127	64	39	44	60	60
Total	685	704	621	591	593	599	598
Exports 8/	475	318	217	274	345	415	9/345
Total disappearance	1,160	1,022	838	865	938	1,014	9/943
Stocks on June 30	256	562	903	1,026	1,034	1,001	803

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Projected.
3/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling-in-bond and export as flour.
4/ See page 12 .
5/ Includes shipments to U. S. territories and military food use at home and abroad.
6/ Less than 500,000 bushels.
7/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for. It has been assumed roughly to represent feed, but in 1953-54, the residual at 64 million was less than the 69 million reported as fed on farms where grown, and in 1954-55 the 39 million was below the 56 million reported as fed on farms where grown.
8/ Actual exports including those for civilian feeding under the military supply program.
9/ No basis for forecast at this time. Figure used for export is same as in 1955-56.

If exports total 415 million bushels and domestic disappearance continues at about 600 million bushels, a carryover July 1, 1957 of about a billion bushels is indicated. This compares with the 1,034 million on July 1 this year.

October 1 Stocks Near Record

Stocks of 1,775 million bushels of wheat stored in all positions on October 1 were the second largest of record for the date in the comparable series beginning in 1935 (table 14). The total is slightly smaller than the record stocks of a year earlier but is more than a third larger than average. The stocks total is nearly double the 1956 production of 976 million bushels, reflecting the record large carryover of old wheat on July 1.

Off-farm wheat stocks of 1,373 million bushels, 1 percent larger than a year earlier, were a record total for the date with holdings at record levels in terminal and interior mill, elevator and warehouse positions. In contrast, farm stocks of 403 million bushels on October 1 were 6 percent below a year ago and the smallest for that date since 1940.

The off-farm total includes 467 million bushels at terminals, about 4 percent more than a year earlier, the previous record. The 630 million bushels in interior mills, elevators and warehouses represent record holdings, being nearly 1 percent larger than last year, the previous record. Merchant-mill wheat stocks totaled 141 million bushels, the same as a year ago and near the average stocks. The Commodity Credit Corporation had 134 million bushels stored in bins under CCC control, aboard ships in the "mothball fleet" and in transit. Other Government-owned wheat is included in the estimate for the position where stored. Stocks on October 1 owned by CCC by positions and by classes are shown in tables 11 and 12.

Wheat Production 4 Percent Above
1955 But 15 Percent Below Average

Production of all wheat in 1956 was estimated on October 1 at 976 million bushels, an increase of 9 million bushels from the September 1 estimate. This is 4 percent larger than 1955 production but 15 percent less than the 1945-54 average. The change from a month earlier reflects an increase of about one million bushels of durum and an increase of nearly 8 million bushels in other spring wheat. The August 1 estimate of winter wheat was carried forward to October 1. Prospective yield per harvested acre of all wheat is 19.3 bushels compared with 19.8 bushels in 1955 and the 1945-54 average of 17.1 bushels.

Estimated production of all spring wheat now stands at 254 million bushels. A crop of this size is 8 percent larger than the 1955 production of 234 million bushels but 8 percent below average. This increase is almost entirely in durum. Indicated yield per harvested acre at 16.8 bushels compares with 17.2 bushels in 1955 and the average of 14.2 bushels.

Production of spring wheat other than durum is estimated at 214 million bushels. The 1956 production is practically the same as the 1955 crop but 12 percent below average. The yield per acre for the United States, at 17.0 bushels, is below the 1955 yield of 17.4 bushels but well above the average of 14.4 bushels.

Yields continued to run above earlier expectations as wheat in northern producing areas matured under favorable conditions, allowing excellent filling. Harvest operations were virtually complete in all areas by October 1 with generally favorable weather prevailing during September.

Production of durum wheat in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana is estimated at 39 million bushels, about double the previous year's crop and more than a fourth larger than the 10-year average. Except for Minnesota, all producing States show an increase over last month as late fields matured under favorable conditions. Poor harvesting weather in North Dakota and Minnesota during early September caused some delay of harvest, but subsequent clearing weather permitted completion under almost ideal conditions. Losses from the delayed harvest were confined mainly to minor reductions of quality although some yield losses were reported in northern areas of Minnesota. Northern producing areas experienced a killing frost during late September, but the acreage susceptible to damage was quite small. Growers generally experienced a good crop season. Even though there were some severe losses from rust in local areas, statewide damage was relatively minor.

Quality of the 1956 Wheat Crop

The quality of winter wheat at Kansas City, according to July-September inspection records, is somewhat lower than last year. Fewer cars grading 1 and 2 were inspected but the number of cars grading No. 3 or better was very near the same level. For the three months this year the figures are as follows, with a year earlier in parentheses: Total cars, 22,084 (27,243); No. 1, 58.3 (64.0) percent; No 2 or better, 89.3 (93.0) percent and No. 3 or better, 98.7 (98.0) percent. Special grade added, "Tough", 2.1 (4.6) percent; Smutty or Light Smutty Cars, 1.1 (1.1) percent; Garlic or Light Garlic, 2.5 (0.6) percent and Weevily, 1.2 (0.3) percent.

The general quality of 1956 spring wheat averages good, although receipts at Minneapolis are running lower in protein by about 1/2 of 1 percent than a year ago. This was especially true of earlier harvested grain, which generally showed high test weight and sound quality. Later, the average quality dropped off when considerable weather- and frost-damaged wheat appeared. Well over one-half of the receipts through mid-October graded Dark Northern Spring. During September about 65 percent of the total of the spring wheat inspections were No. 1 or No. 1 Heavy and about 21 percent No. 2. Later inspections are expected to average less favorable, however, because of increased amounts of damaged grain. Early arrivals of Durum also showed very good quality but considerable weather and frost damage took place in the later harvested grain and the general quality of the current run is quite variable.

The 1956 winter wheat crop coming into or passing through Chicago has had more fully developed kernels, less moisture content and weighed more per bushel than a year earlier. Hard winter has weighed 60 pounds or better and red winter 59 pounds on the average. Millers report higher protein content and better baking qualities than in the two preceding years. Garlic in red winter wheat has been less prevalent than in the 1955 crop.

The over-all quality of the crop arriving at Portland is good. Test weight per bushel is slightly higher and moisture content about the same as last year. Smut prevalence averages somewhat lower due to increased acreage of resistant spring varieties, better seed selection and improved treating materials. Based on early samples, protein content of bread wheat averaged higher on winter and lower on spring wheats. Turkey types of winter wheat averaged 11.6 percent protein or about 0.5 percent higher, while hard white Baart averaged 11.7 percent or around 0.4 percent lower. White club types and other common whites averaged lower, with proteins in a range of 8.2 percent to 10.8 percent. Early tests of Montana wheat indicated that protein content of winter averaged 12.8 percent compared with 12.5 percent last year. Northern spring averaged 14.9 percent compared with 14.1 in 1955.

Wheat Prices at Season's Highs to Date and Above Effective Loan Level

Cash wheat prices are generally at the season's highs to date and above the effective loan levels, after advancing from the time of the announcement of the new export program on July 13. The price of hard red spring wheat is the exception to the advance, reflecting the fact that the harvesting period and heavy movement to market occurred after July 13.

The general advance--24 cents for hard red winter at Kansas City and 30 cents for soft red winter at St. Louis--followed the announcement of the new export program. Under the program, substantial quantities of wheat for commercial export are being drawn from free market supplies, rather than from CCC stocks as in 1955-56. Since the inaugeration of the export payment-in-kind program on September 4, sales totaling 41.6 million bushels have been registered under that program through October 18. The influence of drought conditions in the southwest has become increasingly important in the market. This area has experienced one of the worst droughts on record and many farmers dusted in their seed hoping enough rain would fall to give the crop a start. The dry conditions also increased the acreage taken out of production as a result of being put into the Acreage Reserve. Excellent rains have recently been received over wide areas of this area, which assures germination and emergence of the newly seeded wheat and the proceeding with further planting. However, a great deal more moisture is needed since subsoil moisture reserves are critically low and the crop will be almost entirely dependent upon moisture received in the coming months for growth and development.

Table 2 .- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1955 and 1956 1/

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices							1956-crop support prices	
	Monthly average				Daily range			Effective	
	September 1955	July 1956	August 1956	September 1956	October 18, 1955	October 11, 1956	October 18, 1956	October 18, 1956	Terminal
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:									
Chicago:									
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	1.99	2.10	2.15	2.23	2.02	2.23	2.27	2.23	2.30
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	1.99	2.10	2.16	2.24	2.03	2.24	2.27	2.23	2.30
St. Louis:									
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	1.96	2.06	2.17	2.26	1.97-1.99	2.25-2.27	2.28-2.30	2.23	2.30
Kansas City:									
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	2.12	2.06	2.16	2.25	2.13-2.14	2.26-2.27	2.26-2.28	2.23	2.30
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.30	2.15	2.21	2.28	2.21-2.41	2.26-2.32	2.27-2.33	2.25	2.32
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.09	2.08	2.14	2.23	2.10-2.14	2.26-2.28	2.26-2.29	2.23	2.30
Fort Worth:									
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.36	2.32	2.39	2.46	2.29-2.38	2.43-2.50	2.44-2.50	2/2.37	2/2.45
Minneapolis:									
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.39	2.35	2.37	2.28	2.36-2.42	2.24-2.25	2.26-2.27	2.27	2.34
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.42	2.41	2.30	2.30	2.38-2.43	2.25-2.29	2.28-2.32	2.30	2.37
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.46	2.46	2.40	2.42	2.42-2.46	2.40-2.46	2.42-2.48	2.33	2.40
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	2.98	2.61	2.54	2.53	2.95-3.05	2.50-2.57	2.50-2.60	2.51	2.58
Portland:									
No. 1 Hard White, 12 percent protein	2.42	2.42	2.19	2.25	2.46	2.29	2.29	3/2.19	3/2.26
No. 1 Soft White	2.17	2.09	2.12	2.20	2.13-2.14	2.26-2.27	2.26	2.14	2.21
Toledo:									
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	1.86	2.03	2.07	2.10	1.91-1.92	2.14-2.15	2.18-2.19	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	1.89	2.03	2.07	2.12	1.98-1.99	2.16-2.17	2.20-2.21	---	---
Rye:									
Minneapolis, No. 2	1.07	1.14	1.36	1.44	1.01-1.08	1.42-1.45	1.43-1.46	1.41	1.50

1/ Cash grain closing prices are not the range of cash sales during the day but are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The terminal rate is a rate used in determining the effective support price for grain in terminal storage or in transit to terminal and for calculating most county price support rates. The effective support price is the established terminal support rate for grain received by rail minus the deduction for storage as of the date shown. A comparison of the above effective price support rate and the current cash closing price is an indication of whether the market price is above or below the support rate provided the location of the grain is on track at the specified terminals. The monthly average price is the simple average of the daily closing prices.
2/ Galveston effective and terminal support price. The cash price at Fort Worth is usually backed by paid-in freight which will carry it to Galveston. Therefore cash prices at Fort Worth may usually be compared with the effective support price at Galveston. A terminal support price is not established for Forth Worth. 3/ Applies only to the varieties Baart and Bluestem of the sub-class Hard White.

The dry condition is the chief reason farmers and operators of county elevators have been slow to sell wheat. Widespread heavy precipitation would result in increased selling which undoubtedly would affect prices adversely. On the other hand, some further increase in prices may be necessary to induce freer selling if drought conditions persist.

In mid-September wheat prices to farmers averaged $1.95 compared with $1.93 a month earlier, $1.90 in mid-July, $1.92 in September 1955, and the 1956 national average crop loan rate of $2.00. Prices in important markets on October 24 were slightly higher than in mid-September. On October 24, the price of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat, ordinary protein, at Kansas City at $2.28 was 5 cents above the effective loan rate ($2.30 less warehouse storage deduction of 7 cents), compared with 19 cents below the loan a year earlier. The price of No. 2 Soft Red Winter at St. Louis at $2.31 was 8 cents above the effective loan ($2.30 less 7 cents) compared with 32 cents below the loan a year earlier. The price of No. 1 Soft White at Portland at $2.26 was 12 cents above the effective loan rate, reflecting a heavy export demand. A year ago the price was 7 cents below the effective loan. The price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein, at Minneapolis at $2.27 was 1 cent above the effective loan compared with 7 cents above a year earlier. The price of hard red spring last year was independently strong, reflecting a demand for use as farina to blend with durum semolina, as well as for use in bread flours. The price of No. 2 Hard Amber Durum at $2.51 was 6 cents above the effective loan, compared with 37 cents above the loan a year ago when the crop was short.

Through September 15, a total of 163 million bushels of 1956-crop wheat had been placed under price support loans and purchase agreements. This compares with 124.3 million bushels of 1955-crop wheat under support through September 15, 1955 and 232.8 million bushels of 1954-crop wheat for the same date in 1954. Redemptions by farmers through September 15 totaled only 0.6 million bushels. The extremely early hard winter movement and the materially larger crop in the southwest were important factors in the early-season large loan total. The sharp market rise and prospects that the 1957 crop will be small have also encouraged placing wheat under support as a "stop-loss" method of holding wheat for further price advances. The rate of wheat going under support declined in the last month and it now appears that the total placed under support may be around 50 to 75 million bushels less than the total of 321 million bushels from the 1955 crop. Redemptions are also likely to be heavier during 1956-57 so that deliveries might be around a fifth less than the approximate 270 million bushels acquired by CCC out of the 1955-crop wheat.

Soil Bank Likely to Substantially Reduce CCC Stocks

Preliminary and incomplete returns indicate that wheat farmers placed 10.1 million acres under the 1957 winter wheat Acreage Reserve Program of the

Soil Bank through October 19, 1956. 1/ In some counties, producers could not sign up before the October 5 deadline because the intitial county allocation of funds was exhausted. In many instances producers were prepared to sign up more acreage than the preliminary limit of 50 percent of their farm allotments if funds became available. Participation totals may be increased materially as unobligated funds are reallocated.

Additional sign-up may be sufficient to allow for cancellations, non-compliance and measurement shrinkage and still leave about 10 million acres of winter wheat under the Acreage Reserve Program. A smaller proportion of the allotted acres of spring wheat may be signed up if seeding conditions and wheat prices are favorable, especially if winter wheat prospects are reduced because drought conditions persist over wide areas. It is assumed that 3.0 million acres of all spring wheat may be taken out of production.

If 10 million acres of winter wheat land and 3 million acres of spring wheat land are placed in the Acreage Reserve, the acreage seeded for harvest as grain for the 1957 crop would be about 48.4 million acres compared with 61.4 million for the 1956 crop. Average yields on such an acreage would produce about 740 million bushels compared with the 1956 crop of 976 million. If the drought in the southwest persists, however, yields may fall below average. On the other hand, farmers will tend to plant wheat on the better land and fertilize somewhat heavier where fertilizer is used. A crop of 740 million bushels would be about 200 million bushels below the disappearance of 1955-56.

Thus, the Acreage Reserve of the Soil Bank Program is likely to result in a substantial reduction in the carryover and in CCC stocks by the end of the 1957-58 marketing year. Reduction in acreage resulting from the Conservation Reserve part of the Soil Bank would be in addition to that resulting from the Acreage Reserve Program, but would not be particularly significant to wheat acreage.

Farmers May Cancel 1957 Wheat Acreage Reserve Agreements Under Certain Conditions

Farmers who signed 1957 wheat Acreage Reserve agreements, and who have farm allotments on other crops, or a Soil Bank corn base acreage, will be permitted to cancel their wheat Acreage Reserve agreements after the mailing of their last official notice of a farm allotment for 1957, according to an announcement on October 1.

The announced action was taken to permit winter wheat producers who have allotments on other crops, (or a Soil Bank corn base acreage), to make their final decision after all allotments or the corn base acreage information

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1/ A breakdown by States, showing the number of 1957 wheat Acreage Reserve agreements signed through October 19, the number of acres covered, and the maximum payments farmers would be eligible to receive if they remain in compliance with the program are shown in table 3.

for 1957 is available to them. For these producers, the deadline for cancellation or revision of the 1957 winter wheat Acreage Reserve agreements will be 15 days after the mailing of the farmer's last official notice of a farm allotment from the county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office. Many farmers have been reluctant to put land in the wheat Acreage Reserve before knowing the effect of other allotments on their farm operations.

The announcement of October 1 also provided that farmers whose only farm allotment was for winter wheat and who signed 1957 wheat Acreage Reserve agreements could cancel or revise those agreements through October 5, the final sign-up date.

Participation in the Soil Bank may be increased as unobligated funds are reallocated. In some counties, producers could not sign up before the deadline because the initial county allocation of funds was exhausted. Other producers were prepared to sign up acreage beyond the preliminary limit of 50 percent of their farm allotments if funds became available.

Under previous regulations, which are now being modified, wheat Acreage Reserve agreements for 1957, once signed by farmers, could not be cancelled by them.

Soil Bank Conservation Reserve Program Announced

The long-term part of the Soil Bank--the Conservation Reserve Program--was announced to the States on August 16. Designed to divert land regularly used for crop production to conservation uses, the Conservation Reserve provides for (1) cost-sharing assistance to farmers in making such shifts and (2) annual payments on the land put under the program.

The Conservation Reserve Program is available for 1956 to farmers who are in a position to comply with its provisions and who enter contracts with the Department on or before November 30, 1956. It also is available up to March 15, 1957 to farmers interested in contracts beginning in 1957.

In announcing the program, Secretary Benson explained that, "The Conservation Reserve Program provides an excellent opportunity to effect a permanent adjustment in land use throughout the country. It offers farmers income protection while making these needed adjustments. Much of our land now being used for unneeded crops could be diverted to a reserve for the future under this program. Conservation of soil and water resources now would provide us with the insurance of better productivity for future generations or times of emergency. Many acres of land now producing crops could better be devoted to trees, adding materially to our timber resources."

All farm land regularly used in the production of crops is eligible for the Conservation Reserve Program except land designated for the Acreage Reserve.

To participate in the 1956 Conservation Reserve, farmers must have eligible land which has not been cropped or grazed this year and also have reduced production of Soil Bank base crops this year. Farmers must sign contracts with the Department through their county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees. Generally, the minimum acreage that will be accepted under the program is 5 acres, but it can be only 2 acres if trees are planted. Special provisions are made for small farms.

Contracts will range from 3 to 10 years, depending upon whether the land placed in the Conservation Reserve is to have cover crops established, and 10 years in the case of land planted to trees. However, if seedling trees are not available to participating farmers during one or more years of a Conservation Reserve contract, the contract may be extended for a like number of years. In no case may a contract be extended so as to cover a total of more than 15 years, nor beyond December 31, 1974. No contract can be entered into after December 31, 1960.

The size of cost-sharing payments to assist in the establishment of soil and water conservation practices on the land designated for the Conservation Reserve is determined by State and county ASC committees. They can range up to 80 percent of such costs. It will be made only in case of contracts covering a period of at least 5 years. The annual payment on the land put in the Conservation Reserve will be a per-acre rate multiplied by the number of acres put in the Conservation Reserve. The rate, which will vary among States and counties, averages $10 per acre for the United States for farms which reduce their acreage of Soil Bank base crops. For farms which do not reduce Soil Bank base crops, the national average annual payment rate is only $3.00. The entire eligible land in a farm may be placed in the Conservation Reserve.

Both cost sharing and annual payments will be made for the year in which a conservation practice is first established. The annual payment will continue to be made each year the contract is in effect and contract conditions are met. Total annual payments to any producer, for any year, and with respect to all farms in which he has an interest, are limited to $5,000. Under certain conditions, this limit may be increased by the Secretary of Agriculture.

For farms on which land is entered in the Conservation Reserve, county ASC committees will establish a "farm Soil Bank base." Briefly, this "base" is the average acreage devoted to crops, other than hay and forage, for harvest on the farm in the two years immediately prior to the signing of the Conservation Reserve contract.

Under the Conservation Reserve contract a farmer agrees not to produce Soil Bank base crops in excess of his farm "base" less the amount of land placed in the Conservation Reserve. He also agrees that if any acreage allotment (or the Soil Bank corn base acreage) for the farm is exceeded in any year the contract is in force the farm is ineligible for Conservation Reserve payments. Land in the Conservation Reserve cannot be cropped or grazed while the contract is in force, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may permit grazing under emergency conditions.

Violations of the Conservation Reserve contract may result in its cancellation and the recovery of payments made under it. Unauthorized grazing or harvesting is subject to a civil penalty of 50 percent of the payment for the year in which it occurs, in addition to the loss of any payment due that year.

Wheat Price Supports Extended to Lower Grades

Because of frost damage to wheat in the field, particularly in the States of North Dakota, Montana and California, the 1956-crop price support program has been extended to cover wheat grading No. 4, No. 5 and "Sample", if the grade has been given because of total damage (other than heat damage). The wheat, however, must be storable, and must not be sour, musty, heating or hot. Sample grade wheat must not contain more than 14 percent moisture. Other eligibility requirements are unchanged.

Support rates for wheat grading No. 4 or No. 5 because of total damage will be discounted 1 cent for each 1 percent or part thereof of total damage over 7 percent. Sample grade wheat (below No. 5) will be discounted 60 cents per bushel under the applicable terminal or county support rate. Premiums for hard amber durum and amber durum wheat and for protein content will not be applicable to these qualities of wheat.

This program revision will make it possible for farmers to hold damaged wheat, resulting from unusual weather conditions, under loan or purchase agreement until it can be marketed in an orderly manner.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

Near-Record World Breadgrain Crop Forecast 2/

World production of breadgrains in 1956 will be about the same as the large 1955 outturn, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The total for wheat and rye, estimated at 263 million short tons, equals the large 1955 total, with a substantial increase in wheat offset by a reduction in rye. The preliminary estimate of 7,510 million bushels for wheat is a record. Rye production of 1,355 million bushels is the smallest since 1945.

Present forecasts are tentative since seeding of these crops in Southern Hemisphere countries was only recently completed. Reliable information is also lacking for some important producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere.

2/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, September 24, 1956, pp. 34-39.

The increase over the 1955 wheat production is due to larger acreage (table 15). Some acreage increase is noted for all continents except Europe and Oceania, where significant reductions occurred. In Europe this was attributed to heavy winter-kill, especially in France and the Low Countries. A good part of that acreage was reseeded to coarse grains and plentiful feed grains supplies are reported as a result. The reduction in Australia was caused by prolonged wet weather at seeding time.

The reduced crop will increase import needs for wheat in parts of Europe. France, which exported a total of about 100 million bushels last year, will export little in the current season. Conditions in other minor exporting countries are varied. Turkey's crop is estimated to be about 10 percent less than the large 1955 crop. In both Syria and Sweden, wheat production is sharply above the comparatively low levels of the past year. In Sweden, though the crop is large, the quality of winter wheat, which accounts for more than half the total, is expected to be below normal.

Record supplies of wheat are available in the main exporting countries. Total stocks in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia on July 1 were estimated at 1,892 million bushels (table 13), 8 million above the previous record of last year. The wheat crops harvested recently in the United States and Canada were larger than the 1955 harvests. Mid-season stocks were at a near-record level in Australia, but were below average in Argentina.

Wheat production in North America is 65 million bushels larger than in 1955, with the United States accounting for 39 million of the increase. Canada's 1956 wheat crop is now forecast at 511.6 million bushels. Though only 4 percent above the 1955 harvest, it is 10 percent above the average of the past 10 years. The increase over 1955 is due to slightly higher yields. The average of 24 bushels per acre for the current crop is a bushel per acre above the 1955 average and 5.4 bushels per acre above the 1946-55 average. The spring wheat crop of 492 million bushels includes 41.3 million bushels of durum compared with only 17.3 million bushels last year. The bulk of the durum is produced in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The increase is due to sharply higher acreage. A record crop of 40 million bushels is reported for Mexico, the third ranking producer of the area. Both acreage and yields are significantly larger than the high level of 1955. Rye production in North America is about 30 percent less than a year ago. Somewhat smaller acreage and yields in the United States and Canada account for the reduction.

Wheat production in Western Europe is tentatively estimated at about 13 percent less than the 1955 total. Estimates for Europe are less firm than usual at this time of year, since the season is late and unfavorable weather has held up harvesting. Quality of the grain will be lowered in a number of countries. The bulk of the reduction is in France, where winter damage was the heaviest of the European countries. Tentative estimates place that country's harvest at 240 million bushels, 37 percent below the large 1955 production. Production is also somewhat lower in Italy, Yugoslavia, Switzerland and

the Low Countries. In Spain, Portugal, the United Kingdom and Sweden the outturns are reported larger than in 1955. Production of rye in Western Europe on the basis of preliminary estimates will be slightly larger than in 1955. A slight increase in Western Germany is the principal change. That increase is attributed to some increase in acreage and to slightly higher yields.

In most of Eastern Europe conditions were less favorable than last year and the total production of wheat is estimated to be 5 percent less than in 1955, despite a slight increase in acreage. Rye production is also estimated to be smaller. Poland, Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia are among the ranking rye producers of Europe.

A large breadgrain crop in the Soviet Union is being harvested under difficulties, which may reduce the total outturn. Despite that handicap, the Soviet wheat crop is expected to be well above the large 1955 crop. A substantial increase reported in spring wheat acreage was partly offset by heavy winter-kill in the winter wheat area, leaving a net increase of around 5 million acres. Yields on harvested acreage appear around average in the winter wheat belt, and are very good in the spring wheat belt beyond the Volga and the Urals. In those areas, where a large expansion of wheat acreage has taken place on the so-called new lands during the past 2 years, a severe drought reduced yields last year. Delays in harvesting in many of these regions have resulted in considerable losses of ripe grain still in the fields. Inadequate storage facilities add to the difficulties. A somewhat smaller rye production is expected, mainly because of reduced acreage.

Wheat production in Asia is estimated to be about the same as in 1955. Significant changes within the area are noted, with reductions in Turkey, India and Japan offset by substantial increases in Pakistan, Syria and Iraq where crops were small last year. Turkey's crop, though smaller than the large 1955 harvest, is still well above average. Turkey is the only rye producer of importance in the area. Preliminary estimates place this year's outturn slightly above the 1955 production because of increased acreage.

In Africa wheat production is estimated to be larger than in 1955. Increases in Algeria, Egypt, French Morocco and Tunisia account for most of the gain. Acreage was larger and yields better in most of the countries. Rye is of no significance in the area.

It is early in the season for a reliable indication of prospects for the Southern Hemisphere. The crop recently seeded in South America appears to be off to a good start. Conditions have been generally favorable in Argentina, and the present outlook is for a somewhat larger production than in 1955. The acreage seeded this year is well above the seeded acreage last year, according to official estimates. Rye production may be at the same level as in 1955, on the basis of present information.

The outlook for the wheat crop in Australia is relatively unfavorable. Seeding of the current crop was seriously delayed by extremely wet conditions. Total wheat acreage, as a consequence, is some 20 percent less than in 1955. Conditions have been least favorable in New South Wales and Victoria and best in Western Australia, where seeding was normal and conditions generally favorable. Rye is of very minor importance in Australia.

World Wheat Trade in 1956-57 May be Above Year Earlier

World exports of wheat and flour 3/ in 1956-57 will probably reach the level estimated for 1955-56, and may approach the record of 1,066 million bushels set in 1951-52. Higher economic activity and greater purchasing power in importing countries coupled with smaller crops in Europe indicate increased movement of wheat. Preliminary data show that, in 1955-56, world trade in wheat, including flour, totaled about 1,016 million bushels (table 17). Exports at this level are 5 percent above the 970 million bushels exported the previous year and 10 percent more than the 1945-54 average of 923 million bushels. It is only 5 percent below the all-time high exports of 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52.

The increase in exports in 1955-56 can be attributed to an over-all increase in demand for wheat brought about, to some extent, by the efforts of the Governments of some countries to improve nutritional standards of their people. The various export programs of the United States Government and Canadian shipments to Soviet Bloc countries also were factors in the increased volume of wheat in world trade in the past year.

Wheat Supplies in 4 Exporting Countries

Supplies of wheat for export and carryover in the four principal exporting countries (United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia) totaled 2,283 million bushels on October 1 (table 21). This is about 17 million bushels less than a year ago, but with that exception is the largest of record. Supplies of wheat in the United States on October 1 totaled 1,291 million bushels, only about 2 million bushels below a year ago. Canadian supplies totaled 816 million this year as against 794 million a year earlier. Supplies in both Canada and the United States include the 1956 wheat crop. Exportable supplies in Argentina totaled 58 million bushels on October 1 compared with 102 million in 1955. Supplies in Australia for export and carryover on October 1 totaled 118 million this year as against 111 million last year.

3/ Figure for U. S. includes principal wheat products other than flour.

Table 3 .- 1957 Soil Bank Program: Wheat Acreage Reserve agreements, by States, reported through Friday, October 19, 1956 1/

State	Agreements signed	Acreage Reserve approved	Maximum compensation approved
	Number	Acres	Dollars
Arkansas	142	2,191	40,332
California	910	112,791	2,748,111
Colorado	7,085	1,142,480	19,046,332
Delaware	101	2,192	53,586
Georgia	2,809	35,838	792,635
Idaho	1,070	94,912	2,012,943
Illinois	2,520	33,770	917,826
Indiana	5,754	69,812	1,959,683
Iowa	366	6,467	155,986
Kansas	40,607	3,941,428	74,040,325
Kentucky	3,306	35,681	724,668
Maryland	889	11,208	291,948
Michigan	11,439	133,631	4,415,013
Minnesota	259	3,882	79,100
Missouri	8,251	131,725	3,103,305
Montana	1,500	100,210	2,286,212
Nebraska	23,904	683,379	16,281,338
New Jersey	352	5,621	174,883
New Mexico	1,056	171,086	1,101,368
New York	7,698	94,042	3,423,921
North Carolina	8,819	68,801	1,729,941
North Dakota	5	248	4,482
Ohio	14,952	178,231	5,339,585
Oklahoma	18,812	1,322,904	19,479,097
Oregon	1,265	90,386	2,627,775
Pennsylvania	4,101	37,338	1,091,919
South Carolina	3,753	40,484	965,496
South Dakota	523	44,652	626,967
Tennessee	2,968	30,990	619,401
Texas	12,861	1,171,197	13,402,847
Utah	969	76,863	1,391,633
Virginia	3,337	31,900	852,659
Washington	1,790	186,396	5,453,311
West Virginia	491	4,668	115,129
Wisconsin	299	2,543	73,953
Wyoming	336	24,372	395,999
Total commercial wheat States	195,299	10,124,319	187,819,709

1/ These data represent agreements signed through the closing date, October 5, amended to include additional acreage which was offered before the closing date on many farms. These farmers were notified that they might, within 10 days, amend their agreements to include such additional acreage if they still desired to do so. The 10-day period had not expired as of October 19. It will be about November 1, 1956 before final data are available for all such cases.

Soil Bank Division, Commodity Stabilization Service

Table 4 .- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-56 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Carryover 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	145,889	628,227	34,748	808,864	490,067	87,479	55	83,343	660,944	---	4,440	3,047	668,431
1936	140,433	629,880	34,616	804,929	493,327	95,896	59	100,149	689,431	---	9,584	3,072	702,087
1937	83,167	873,914	746	957,827	489,440	93,060	69	114,856	697,425	---	103,889	3,406	804,720
1938	153,107	919,913	347	1,073,367	496,189	74,225	103	141,690	712,207	---	108,082	3,063	823,352
1939	250,015	741,210	332	991,557	488,758	72,946	89	101,127	662,920	---	45,258	3,658	711,836
1940	279,721	814,646	3,562	1,097,929	489,422	74,351	100	111,772	675,645	---	33,866	3,685	713,196
1941	384,733	941,970	3,704	1,330,407	472,906	62,490	1,676	114,254	651,326	16,133	27,774	4,399	699,632
1942	630,775	969,381	1,127	1,601,283	494,971	65,487	54,437	305,771	920,666	25,245	30,960	5,515	982,386
1943	618,897	843,813	136,448	1,599,158	477,287	77,351	108,125	511,233	1,173,996	62,762	42,734	3,111	1,282,603
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,384	1,419,050	472,675	80,463	83,132	300,095	936,365	150,147	49,106	4,252	1,139,870
1945	279,180	1,107,623	2,037	1,388,840	473,733	82,006	21,302	296,548	873,589	90,883	320,025	4,257	1,288,754
1946	100,086	1,152,118	84	1,252,288	479,361	86,823	58	177,525	743,767	92,459	328,045	4,180	1,168,451
1947	83,837	1,358,911	149	1,442,897	484,060	91,094	693	178,309	754,156	148,613	340,221	3,964	1,246,954
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,530	1,492,384	471,483	95,015	193	105,348	672,039	181,518	327,827	3,715	1,185,099
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,237	1,407,937	484,190	80,815	192	111,286	676,483	123,526	179,213	4,001	983,223
1950	424,714	1,019,344	11,919	1,455,977	479,565	87,427	192	112,907	680,091	41,267	334,513	3,872	1,059,743
1951	396,234	988,161	31,609	1,416,004	481,092	87,252	930	100,007	669,281	16,714	470,347	3,992	1,160,334
1952	255,670	1,306,440	21,602	1,583,712	473,630	88,258	175	126,046	688,109	13,620	315,652	3,845	1,021,226
1953	562,486	1,173,071	5,537	1,741,094	473,087	68,713	178	64,802	606,780	12,034	215,704	3,953	838,471
1954	902,623	983,900	4,197	1,890.720	473,500	64,899	228	39,253	577,880	9,882	273,326	3,990	865,078
1955 7/	1,025,642	936,761	9,933	1,972,336	468,888	66,295	678	45,507	581,368	8,213	2/344,985	3,918	938,484
1956 7/	1,033,852	975,517	(5,000)	(1,015,000)									

1/ Includes flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. 2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old-crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carryover in the 1936-37 marketing year. 3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export. 4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at times of procurement, not at time of shipment overseas. 5/ Exports as here used in addition to commercial exports of wheat, flour, and other wheat products, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas (deliveries for export) of wheat, flour, and other wheat products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; 475.3; 317.8; 217.0; 274.3 and 345.0. 6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands, and Wake Island; partly estimated. 7/ Preliminary. 8/ For the period July-December 1954, known disappearance from the July 1 supply, without an allowance for quantities fed, is about 6 million bushels larger than that indicated by January 1 stocks. (This occurred also for July-December 1953). This discrepancy may be accounted for by possible inexactness in data, including some duplication in stocks reported in the various positions by different agencies. 9/ Includes exports of 3,373,000 bushels for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

Table 5.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1944-56 1/

Period	Carry-over stocks 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total supply	Continental United States disappearance					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total disappearance
					Processed for food	Total used for seed	Industrial	Feed	Total domestic				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1944													
July-Dec.	316,555	1,060,111	37,634	1,414,300	233,467	58,475	54,390	173,234	519,566	41,879	22,918	1,590	585,953
Jan.-June	828,347	---	4,750	833,097	239,208	21,988	28,742	126,861	416,799	108,268	26,188	2,662	553,917
1945													
July-Dec.	279,180	1,107,623	1,925	1,388,728	256,010	59,109	19,530	160,340	494,989	61,832	147,973	2,014	706,808
Jan.-June	681,920	---	112	682,032	217,723	22,897	1,772	136,208	378,600	29,051	172,052	2,243	581,946
1946													
July-Dec.	100,086	1,152,118	38	1,252,242	276,695	63,192	11	101,816	441,714	37,949	127,873	2,220	609,756
Jan.-June	642,486	---	46	642,532	202,666	23,631	47	75,709	302,053	54,510	200,172	1,960	558,695
1947													
July-Dec.	83,837	1,358,911	53	1,442,801	263,476	67,210	603	54,947	386,236	67,020	186,711	2,067	642,034
Jan.-June	800,767	---	96	800,863	220,584	23,884	90	123,362	367,920	81,593	153,510	1,897	604,920
1948													
July-Dec.	195,943	1,294,911	48	1,490,902	248,436	67,703	92	34,150	350,381	107,588	166,557	1,831	626,357
Jan.-June	864,545	---	1,482	866,027	223,047	27,312	101	71,198	321,658	73,930	161,270	1,884	558,742
1949													
July-Dec.	307,285	1,098,415	182	1,405,882	250,521	57,099	100	24,806	332,526	102,543	69,248	1,938	506,255
Jan.-June	899,627	---	2,055	901,682	233,669	23,716	92	86,480	343,957	20,983	109,965	2,063	476,968
1950													
July-Dec.	424,714	1,019,344	2,243	1,446,301	247,214	60,389	98	18,906	326,607	16,566	99,299	1,827	444,299
Jan.-June	1,002,002	---	9,676	1,011,678	232,351	27,038	94	94,001	353,484	24,701	235,214	2,045	615,444
1951													
July-Dec.	396,234	988,161	17,434	1,401,829	246,258	61,133	727	15,163	323,281	9,371	214,608	1,998	549,258
Jan.-June	852,571	---	14,175	866,746	234,834	26,119	203	84,844	346,000	7,343	255,739	1,994	611,076
1952													
July-Dec.	255,670	1,306,440	17,669	1,579,779	245,380	61,258	73	4,592	311,303	6,307	154,436	1,818	473,864
Jan.-June	1,105,915	---	3,933	1,109,848	228,250	27,000	102	121,454	376,806	7,313	161,216	2,027	547,362
1953													
July-Dec.	562,486	1,173,071	1,581	1,737,138	243,753	48,786	101	8/ -3,998	288,642	6,154	108,047	2,029	404,872
Jan.-June	1,332,266	---	3,956	1,336,222	229,334	19,927	77	68,800	318,138	5,880	107,657	1,924	433,599
1954													
July-Dec.	902,623	983,900	885	1,887,408	244,678	47,865	62	8/ -6,061	286,544	5,258	122,286	1,939	416,027
Jan.-June	1,471,381	---	3,312	1,474,693	228,822	17,034	166	45,314	291,336	4,624	151,040	2,051	449,051
1955 7/													
July-Dec.	1,025,642	936,761	3,174	1,965,577	242,573	48,482	202	4,799	296,056	3,926	121,676	1,903	423,561
Jan.-June	1,542,016	---	6,759	1,548,775	226,315	17,813	476	40,708	285,312	4,287	9/223,309	2,015	514,923
1956 7/													
July-Dec.	1,033,852	975,517											

See table 4 for footnotes.

Table 6.- Exports, shipments and military procurement of wheat and products in wheat equivalents, by agency, United States, January-June and July-December periods, 1935-56

Period	Exports 1/											Shipments 4/			Military procurements 5/			
	Wheat			Flour 1/				Other products including Semolina			Total exports 1/							
	Commercial	USDA	Total	Commercial		USDA procurement 3/	Total	Commercial	USDA	Total		Commercial	USDA	Total shipments	Wheat	Flour	Other products	Total military
				Regular	In bond 2/													
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1935 Jan.-June	68	0	68	2,390	11	0	2,401	89	0	89	2,558	1,586	0	1,586	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	165	0	165	2,016	12	0	2,028	85	0	85	2,278	1,359	0	1,359	---	---	---	---
1936 Jan.-June	146	0	146	1,880	13	0	1,893	123	0	123	2,162	1,688	0	1,688	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	1,733	0	1,733	2,717	32	0	2,749	114	0	114	4,596	1,459	0	1,459	---	---	---	---
1937 Jan.-July	1,435	0	1,435	3,382	40	0	3,422	131	0	131	4,988	1,613	0	1,613	---	---	---	---
June-Dec.	33,413	0	33,413	7,288	1,467	0	8,755	116	0	116	42,284	1,655	0	1,655	---	---	---	---
1938 Jan.-June	50,327	0	50,327	9,032	2,117	0	11,149	129	0	129	61,605	1,751	0	1,751	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	36,576	0	36,576	8,370	1,106	0	9,476	148	0	148	46,200	1,577	0	1,577	---	---	---	---
1939 Jan.-June	48,013	0	48,013	13,687	29	0	13,716	153	0	153	61,882	1,486	0	1,486	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	15,201	0	15,201	13,069	9	0	13,078	198	0	198	28,477	1,845	0	1,845	---	---	---	---
1940 Jan.-June	8,435	0	8,435	8,163	16	0	8,179	167	0	167	16,781	1,813	0	1,813	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	5,945	0	5,945	10,799	9	0	10,808	114	0	114	16,867	1,744	0	1,744	---	---	---	---
1941 Jan.-June	4,865	0	4,865	12,013	9	0	12,022	112	0	112	16,999	1,941	0	1,941	---	---	---	---
July-Dec.	8,244	0	8,244	6,575	10	705	7,290	107	39	146	15,680	1,842	0	1,842	---	6,091	1,049	7,140
1942 Jan.-June	3,374	1,014	4,388	3,508	11	4,096	7,615	41	50	91	12,094	1,634	923	2,557	---	7,343	1,650	8,993
July-Dec.	1,890	337	2,227	5,107	6	1,740	6,853	71	165	236	9,316	1,069	1,439	2,508	---	7,343	1,929	9,272
1943 Jan.-June	3,734	592	4,326	4,360	10	11,705	16,075	135	1,108	1,243	21,644	204	2,803	3,007	---	11,649	4,324	15,973
July-Dec.	7,123	391	7,514	4,488	12	5,498	9,998	49	963	1,012	18,524	159	1,328	1,487	---	11,649	5,701	17,350
1944 Jan.-June	3,750	678	4,428	9,245	377	9,088	18,710	106	966	1,072	24,210	180	1,444	1,624	6,151	28,258	11,003	45,412
July-Dec.	5,408	193	5,601	9,402	234	6,364	16,000	339	978	1,317	22,918	181	1,409	1,590	2,807	27,457	11,615	41,879
1945 Jan.-June	4,106	9,303	13,409	11,735	179	0	11,914	176	689	865	26,188	245	2,417	2,662	45,400	50,058	12,810	108,268
July-Dec.	14,767	100,460	115,227	17,478	174	9,777	27,429	289	5,028	5,317	147,973	2,014	0	2,014	23,700	33,505	4,627	61,832
1946 Jan.-June	20,705	90,204	110,909	31,725	74	27,936	59,735	900	508	1,408	172,052	2,243	0	2,243	23,179	4,992	880	29,051
July-Dec.	5,265	70,961	76,226	34,418	900	14,599	49,917	1,411	319	1,730	127,873	2,220	0	2,220	26,076	11,350	523	37,949
1947 Jan.-June	7,998	69,771	77,769	87,934	168	32,533	120,635	1,707	61	1,768	200,172	1,960	0	1,960	20,095	33,885	530	54,510
July-Dec.	7,668	112,194	119,862	51,569	0	13,916	65,485	876	488	1,364	186,711	2,067	0	2,067	48,570	18,001	449	67,020
1948 Jan.-June	6,306	81,193	87,499	32,596	0	28,115	60,711	4,373	927	5,300	153,510	1,897	0	1,897	52,749	28,304	540	81,593
July-Dec.	15,471	91,487	106,958	52,880	0	6,050	58,930	669	0	669	166,557	1,831	0	1,831	82,037	25,331	220	107,588
1949 Jan.-June	12,278	113,431	125,709	30,664	82	4,528	35,274	287	0	287	161,270	1,884	0	1,884	60,716	12,952	262	73,930
July-Dec.	7,495	41,912	49,407	15,424	111	3,973	19,508	333	0	333	69,248	1,938	0	1,938	98,593	3,867	83	102,543
1950 Jan.-June	53,374	37,595	90,969	14,924	14	3,835	18,773	223	0	223	109,965	2,063	0	2,063	19,751	1,178	54	20,983
July-Dec.	49,378	33,348	82,726	15,449	10	845	16,304	269	0	269	99,299	1,827	0	1,827	12,605	3,685	276	16,566
1951 Jan.-June	122,719	85,028	207,747	22,594	458	4,177	27,229	238	0	238	235,214	2,045	0	2,045	18,757	3,964	1,980	24,701
July-Dec.	130,410	61,689	192,099	21,484	79	722	22,285	224	0	224	214,608	1,998	0	1,998	4,046	3,629	1,696	9,371
1952 Jan.-June	197,108	37,923	235,031	18,800	272	1,325	20,397	311	0	311	255,739	1,994	0	1,994	1,208	4,376	1,759	7,343
July-Dec.	129,030	3,528	132,558	20,602	298	711	21,611	267	0	267	154,436	1,818	0	1,818	686	3,551	2,070	6,307
1953 Jan.-June	132,183	9,338	141,521	18,391	292	705	19,388	307	0	307	161,216	2,027	0	2,027	2,016	3,443	1,854	7,313
July-Dec.	59,344	32,356	91,700	15,230	175	684	16,089	258	0	258	108,047	2,029	0	2,029	336	4,201	1,617	6,154
1954 Jan.-June	85,154	5,157	90,311	16,146	3	925	17,074	272	0	272	107,657	1,924	0	1,924	953	3,506	1,421	5,880
July-Dec.	93,373	8,259	101,632	20,203	8	120	20,331	323	0	323	122,286	1,939	0	1,939	963	2,938	1,357	5,258
1955 Jan.-June	112,903	11,714	124,617	26,006	2	0	26,008	415	0	415	151,040	2,051	0	2,051	---	3,185	1,439	4,624
July-Dec.	94,252	3,080	97,332	24,019	1	0	24,020	324	0	324	121,676	1,903	0	1,903	---	2,531	1,395	3,926
1956 Jan.-June	184,261	12,394	196,655	26,225	0	0	26,225	429	0	429	223,309	2,015	0	2,015	---	2,938	1,349	4,287

1/ Exports exclude shipments by military for civilian feeding, and exports of flour from foreign wheat milled in bond.
2/ U. S. wheat and flour used with foreign wheat in milling in bond for export.
3/ USDA flour procurement rather than deliveries for export; the latter, total exports including wheat and other products, are given in table 4, footnote 5.
4/ Shipments, partly estimated, are to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island.
5/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement and not at time of shipment overseas.

Table 7 .- Flour, wheat: Supply and distribution, 1935-55

Year beginning July	Production (commercial and non-commercial) 1/	Imports of dutiable flour, semolina, and products	Breakfast food production in the milling industry (deduct)	Total flour supply	Exports			Shipments to Territories	Military 5/	Civilian consumption	
					Flour		Other products 4/			Total	Per capita
					Commercial 2/	Department of Agriculture 3/					
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Lb.
1935	211,774	65	77	211,762	6,513	---	73	1,178	---	203,998	157.5
1936	215,224	95	81	215,238	7,680	---	88	1,230	---	206,240	158.3
1937	215,685	27	83	215,629	9,781	---	88	1,340	---	204,420	155.8
1938	223,134	23	83	223,074	13,009	---	111	1,163	---	208,791	157.9
1939	220,666	61	83	220,644	12,777	---	134	1,399	---	206,334	154.8
1940	220,945	58	83	220,920	12,404	---	79	1,404	---	207,033	154.6
1941	217,777	76	83	217,770	8,013	2,002	100	1,707	6,734	199,214	148.6
1942	236,016	42	85	235,973	6,824	5,607	625	2,253	10,524	210,140	159.7
1943	244,836	68	85	244,819	10,245	6,083	881	1,231	23,405	202,974	155.4
1944	260,708	86	85	260,709	13,105	2,767	931	1,738	43,060	199,108	152.6
1945	270,928	38	87	270,879	27,134	16,643	2,892	1,798	18,704	203,708	149.5
1946	306,455	9	87	306,377	55,906	20,328	1,504	1,653	20,027	206,959	144.8
1947	288,124	11	88	288,047	38,004	18,949	2,849	1,644	21,046	205,555	140.7
1948	261,776	81	88	261,769	37,892	4,581	410	1,566	17,027	200,293	135.0
1949	228,107	47	88	228,066	17,188	3,352	239	1,648	2,223	203,416	134.6
1950	230,201	11	88	230,124	19,949	2,156	217	1,587	4,227	201,988	132.2
1951	228,343	65	88	228,320	19,405	879	229	1,652	4,906	201,249	130.3
1952	226,476	72	88	226,460	19,685	607	247	1,589	4,444	199,888	127.2
1953	221,735	91	88	221,738	14,889	691	228	1,634	4,598	199,698	124.9
1954	225,759	94	88	225,765	20,298	51	317	1,646	3,821	199,632	122.5
1955	226,576	98	88	226,586	21,598	---	323	1,617	3,519	199,529	120.1

1/ Commercial production of wheat flour (reported by Census) includes flour milled in bond from foreign wheat plus the estimated flour equivalent of farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour for farm household use as reported by AMS. 2/ Includes milled-in-bond flour made from imported wheat. 3/ U.S.D.A. procurement for export other than supplies for civilian relief feeding in occupied areas. 4/ Commercial deliveries for export including U.S.D.A. procurement. 5/ Includes other products in terms of flour in addition to flour per se. Includes supplies for civilian relief feeding in occupied areas as well as those for direct use of U.S. Armed Forces.

Table 8 .- Wheat: Weighted average cash price, specified markets and dates 1955-56

Month and date	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White Portland 1/	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
August	2.40	2.34	2.15	2.19	2.48	2.38	3.10	2.55	1.94	2.12	2.16	2.12
September	2.44	2.39	2.16	2.28	2.50	2.39	2.97	2.53	1.92	2.21	2.17	2.20
Week ended												
Aug. 17	2.39	2.36	2.13	2.21	2.45	2.43	3.13	2.59	1.94	2.14	2.15	2.12
24	2.42	2.34	2.08	2.22	2.48	2.36	3.06	2.54	1.94	2.16	2.14	2.12
31	2.42	2.35	2.07	2.22	2.48	2.34	3.00	2.54	1.90	2.14	2.16	2.12
Sept. 7	2.43	2.39	2.11	2.28	2.48	2.41	2.95	2.52	1.90	2.19	2.16	2.13
14	2.43	2.38	2.16	2.27	2.51	2.39	3.06	2.56	1.94	2.24	2.17	2.17
21	2.45	2.38	2.13	2.29	2.52	2.37	2.92	2.53	1.95	2.23	2.17	2.26
28	2.48	2.40	2.20	2.31	2.54	2.42	2.98	2.52	---	2.24	2.16	2.25
Oct. 5	2.48	2.38	2.15	2.30	2.50	2.40	2.99	2.52	---	2/2.17	2.15	2.25
12	2.48	2.40	2.24	2.29	2.50	2.42	3.04	2.52	---	2.20	2.14	2.26
19	2.47	2.41	2.22	2.29	2.50	2.44	3.03	2.54	---	---	2.14	2.26

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.
2/ 2 cars sold.

Table 9 .- Wheat: Average closing prices of December futures, specified markets and dates, 1955-56

Period	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
August	1.98	2.24	2.11	2.21	2.22	2.30
September	2.01	2.29	2.13	2.26	2.29	2.33
Week ended						
August 17	1.95	2.25	2.10	2.22	2.21	2.30
24	1.97	2.25	2.09	2.22	2.23	2.31
31	1.96	2.25	2.09	2.23	2.23	2.33
September 7	1.99	2.27	2.12	2.25	2.26	2.34
14	2.01	2.29	2.14	2.26	2.29	2.33
21	2.02	2.30	2.14	2.26	2.31	2.33
28	2.04	2.30	2.14	2.27	2.31	2.32
October 5	2.04	2.28	2.13	2.26	2.30	2.30
12	2.04	2.28	2.13	2.27	2.30	2.31
19	2.02	2.30	2.11	2.27	2.31	2.31

Table 10.- Wheat: Prices per bushel in 3 exporting countries, Friday nearest mid-month, January-October 1956, weekly, August-October 1956

Date (Friday)	Hard Spring		Hard Winter	Soft	
	No. 1 Dark Northern, 13 percent protein, at Duluth 1/ (United States)	No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort William 2/ 3/ (Canada)	No. 1 at Galveston 1/ (United States)	No. 1 White at Portland 1/ (United States)	Australia 3/ 4/
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Friday mid-month					
January 13	2.38	1.68	2.36	2.19	5/1.49
February 17	2.38	1.69	2.42	2.20	5/1.49
March 16	2.34	1.72	2.46	2.23	5/1.49
April 13	2.40	1.72	2.50	2.23	5/1.49
May 18	2.38	1.73	2.48	2.22	6/1.43
June 15	2.34	1.75	2.31	2.14	6/1.42
July 13	2.42	1.74	2.24	2.08	6/1.42
August 17	2.28	1.74	2.36	2.12	---
September 14	2.29	1.73	2.44	2.20	---
October 12	2.28	1.73	2.44	2.26	---
Weekly					
August 24	2.26	1.73	2.37	2.12	---
31	2.30	1.73	2.42	2.12	---
September 7	2.32	1.73	2.44	2.14	---
21	2.32	1.74	2.44	2.25	---
28	2.27	1.73	2.44	2.25	---
October 5	2.28	1.73	2.45	2.26	---
19	2.31	1.73	2.45	2.26	---

1/ Spot or to arrive.
2/ Fort William quotation is in store.
3/ Sales to non-contract countries. Converted to United States currency.
4/ F.o.b. ship.
5/ Quoted as the "asking price" remaining the same, November 1955 through April 1956.
6/ Basic export price for f.a.q. wheat during May, June and July. More recent prices not quoted.

Table 11.- Wheat: CCC ownership, by classes and Commodity office areas, October 1, 1956

Class	Kansas City	Dallas	Chicago	Minneapolis	Portland	Maritime Fleet	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Hard Red Winter	393,851	183,535	18,321	15,165	18,391	17,379	646,642
Hard Red Spring	57	---	9,189	103,495	737	30,509	143,987
Soft Red Winter	231	67	1,648	---	93	---	2,039
White	---	---	247	107	60,214	36,003	96,571
Durum	---	4	---	964	1	---	969
Red Durum	---	---	---	3	---	---	3
Mixed	1,219	278	465	---	447	31	2,440
Nonclassified	---	---	---	---	---	---	126
Total	395,358	183,884	29,870	119,734	79,883	83,922	892,651

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service

Table 12.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by position, October 1, 1956

State	Bin sites	Terminals 1/	Other elevators and warehouses	Maritime Fleet	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	---	112	---	---	112
Massachusetts	---	447	---	---	447
New York	---	7,908	2,590	21,830	32,328
New Jersey	---	189	8	---	197
Pennsylvania	---	524	2/	---	524
Ohio	1	259	312	---	572
Indiana	1	959	308	---	1,268
Illinois	---	1,292	4,153	---	5,445
Michigan	---	---	244	---	244
Wisconsin	---	13,036	2,543	---	15,579
Minnesota	915	44,484	10,650	---	56,049
Iowa	---	1,522	1,260	---	2,782
Missouri	---	19,570	10,467	---	30,037
North Dakota	7,400	---	19,680	---	27,080
South Dakota	9,430	---	8,979	---	18,409
Nebraska	6,638	29,089	47,806	---	83,533
Kansas	20,842	87,345	146,815	---	255,002
Maryland	---	3,141	---	---	3,141
Virginia	---	303	25	21,740	22,068
North Carolina	---	---	153	---	153
South Carolina	59	---	---	---	59
Georgia	---	---	32	---	32
Kentucky	---	1	486	---	487
Tennessee	---	30	---	---	30
Alabama	---	---	130	---	130
Arkansas	---	---	324	---	324
Louisiana	---	---	4,206	---	4,206
Oklahoma	---	59,635	16,321	---	75,956
Texas	---	26,129	59,552	---	85,681
Montana	2,221	---	263	---	2,484
Idaho	---	---	5,243	---	5,243
Wyoming	---	---	541	---	541
Colorado	2,934	775	17,452	---	21,161
New Mexico	---	---	3,133	---	3,133
Arizona	---	---	1	---	1
Utah	---	---	1,270	---	1,270
Nevada	---	---	138	---	138
Washington	---	17,718	24,805	15,054	57,577
Oregon	---	13,871	12,741	25,298	51,910
California	---	946	881	---	1,827
Areas in transit:					
Minneapolis	---	---	---	---	703
Dallas	---	---	---	---	14,180
Kansas City	---	---	---	---	4,447
Chicago	---	---	---	---	4,018
Portland	---	---	---	---	2,269
Total	50,441	329,285	403,512	83,922	892,777

1/ The CCC stocks at terminals were collected for the same elevators and markets as used in compiling the weekly commercial stocks reports.

2/ Less than 500 bushels.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service

Table 13.- Wheat: Estimated July 1 stocks in four major exporting countries, 1940-56

Year	United States grain 1/	Canadian grain 2/	Argentina	Australia	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1940	280	322	102	135	839
1941	385	517	201	75	1,178
1942	631	449	238	142	1,460
1943	619	630	288	200	1,737
1944	319	398	290	159	1,166
1945	279	314	175	50	818
1946	100	104	115	68	387
1947	84	124	125	58	391
1948	196	105	130	105	536
1949	307	135	125	95	662
1950	425	140	100	120	785
1951	396	235	85	100	816
1952	256	280	35	80	651
1953	562	425	160	95	1,242
1954	903	615	155	155	1,828
1955	1,027	530	165	160	1,882
1956 3/	1,034	560	110	186	1,890

1/ Includes United States wheat in Canada. 2/ Includes Canadian wheat in the United States. 3/ Preliminary.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared on the basis of official statistics, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers, or other information.

Table 14.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on October 1, 1951-56

Stocks in position	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 1/	474,667	513,218	562,654	437,907	427,795	402,789
Interior mills, elevators, and warehouses 2/	273,021	366,477	458,641	539,307	624,302	629,667
Terminals (commercial) 3/	238,443	313,561	342,163	422,772	448,678	467,254
Merchant mills and mill elevators, 4/	131,963	150,243	134,477	158,981	141,403	141,319
Commodity Credit Corporation 5/	3,790	4,321	42,719	126,228	140,746	134,362
Total	1,121,884	1,347,820	1,540,654	1,685,195	1,782,924	1,775,391

1/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board.
2/ All off-farm storage not otherwise designated.
3/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS at 43 terminal markets.
4/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census on millings and stocks of flour.
5/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; also CCC-owned wheat in transit and in Canadian elevators. Other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in other stocks positions.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1954-56 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1955	1956 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1955	1956 4/	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1955	1956 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	25,595	24,558	24,267	21,506	21,340	12.2	14.8	12.7	23.0	24.0	312,399	362,774	308,909	494,116	512,250
Mexico	1,244	1,244	1,890	1,804	1,977	11.5	12.5	16.3	17.9	20.4	14,284	15,522	30,840	32,330	40,420
United States	57,293	71,024	54,356	47,255	50,466	13.2	16.9	18.1	19.8	19.2	758,629	1,202,396	984,846	936,761	966,574
Estimated total 5/	84,170	96,880	80,580	70,630	73,850	-	-	-	-	-	1,086,000	1,581,000	1,325,000	1,465,000	1,520,000
EUROPE															
Austria	630	528	588	604	610	25.3	20.5	28.2	33.4	31.9	15,942	10,800	16,600	20,180	19,430
Belgium	394	371	455	472	457	40.3	39.7	46.5	55.6	46.5	15,887	14,733	21,140	26,250	21,250
Denmark	319	175	211	170	163	45.4	49.7	50.9	53.2	-	14,470	8,704	10,730	9,040	-
Finland	230	420	400	340	-	26.5	21.3	25.0	22.6	-	6,100	8,966	10,000	7,700	-
France	12,560	10,354	11,100	11,300	-	22.8	23.0	35.0	33.8	-	286,505	238,200	388,220	382,130	240,000
Western Germany	2,785	2,283	2,735	2,875	2,825	33.2	29.5	38.9	42.1	41.4	92,400	67,420	106,260	121,050	117,000
Greece	2,172	1,917	2,540	2,570	2,619	14.0	12.9	17.6	17.5	18.9	30,425	24,750	44,800	45,000	49,450
Ireland	225	561	486	360	340	34.2	31.6	37.6	41.4	38.4	7,689	17,746	18,250	14,900	13,070
Italy	12,577	11,742	12,100	12,300	12,300	22.1	19.3	22.1	28.4	25.4	278,366	227,200	267,600	349,260	312,000
Luxembourg	47	32	48	44	-	25.9	25.0	31.2	31.4	-	1,215	800	1,500	1,380	-
Netherlands	333	262	272	221	212	45.7	42.4	53.6	58.2	54.6	15,217	11,109	14,570	12,870	11,580
Norway	80	91	50	45	49	29.9	29.3	30.2	26.0	34.1	2,391	2,670	1,510	1,170	1,670
Portugal	1,720	1,665	1,925	1,918	-	10.7	8.5	14.9	9.0	-	18,400	14,190	28,710	17,270	20,500
Spain	6/ 11,253	9,640	10,670	10,536	10,625	6/ 14.0	12.1	16.9	14.2	14.6	6/157,986	116,700	180,000	150,000	155,000
Sweden	740	749	1,068	875	981	35.6	31.0	35.1	30.1	33.2	26,351	23,222	37,490	26,350	32,560
Switzerland	183	223	223	236	185	33.1	35.0	49.5	45.9	32.0	6,050	7,800	11,030	10,850	5,920
United Kingdom	1,843	2,148	2,457	1,948	2,282	33.8	36.1	42.3	49.8	46.9	62,361	77,505	103,890	97,030	106,960
Yugoslavia	5,400	-	-	4,700	4,100	18.1	-	-	18.9	17.9	97,700	-	-	89,000	73,500
Estimated total 5/	53,500	47,590	52,140	51,520	47,130	-	-	-	-	-	1,136,000	947,000	1,330,000	1,380,000	1,200,000
Other Europe, estimated total 7/	21,350	18,530	20,600	21,140	21,300	-	-	-	-	-	464,000	316,000	380,000	415,000	395,000
Estimated total, all Europe 5/	74,850	66,120	72,740	72,660	68,430	-	-	-	-	-	1,600,000	1,263,000	1,710,000	1,795,000	1,595,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	104,000	82,200	-	-	-	11.9	10.8	-	-	-	1,240,000	885,000	-	-	-

ASIA																	
Iran	8/ 4,191	-	-	-	-	8/	17.2	-	-	-	-	8/	72,128	70,791	78,000	85,000	-
Iraq	8/ 1,724	1,593	-	-	-	8/	10.5	9.1	-	-	-		18,114	14,424	27,550	17,390	27,550
Lebanon	9/	166	165	165	165	9/		12.8	12.5	12.2	12.2	9/		2,133	2,060	2,020	2,020
Syria	9/ 1,363	1,998	2,720	2,718	2,718	9/	14.3	9.6	10.8	8.1	11.8	9/	19,485	19,091	29,390	22,040	32,150
Turkey	8,973	9,436	15,830	17,790	18,530		15.1	13.3	11.4	14.7	13.0		135,690	125,089	180,040	260,880	240,000
China	8/ 47,500	55,200	-	-	-	8/	16.1	15.9	-	-	-	8/	765,000	875,000	-	-	-
Manchuria	2,700	-	-	-	-		13.3	-	-	-	-		36,035	-	-	-	-
India 10/	8/ 25,460	23,312	26,394	27,517	29,225	8/	10.3	9.1	11.2	11.9	10.7	8/	262,100	212,336	294,560	327,710	311,660
Pakistan 10/	8/ 9,305	10,337	10,650	10,660	11,580	8/	12.6	12.5	12.9	11.1	11.0	8/	117,000	129,017	137,500	118,420	126,934
Japan	1,735	1,655	1,660	1,639	1,625		28.8	20.7	33.6	32.9	31.2		49,954	34,325	55,700	53,940	50,630
Korea	832	-	-	-	-		12.3	-	-	-	-		10,240	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	112,500	118,610	136,590	138,310	142,530		-	-	-	-	-		1,575,000	1,600,000	1,860,000	1,880,000	1,880,000
AFRICA																	
Algeria	4,185	3,566	4,780	4,940	4,800		8.4	8.4	10.6	9.3	10.7		35,201	29,900	50,810	46,080	51,440
Egypt	1,464	1,618	1,864	1,581	1,630		31.3	26.3	34.1	33.7	34.9		45,849	42,633	63,500	53,330	56,840
French Morocco	3,254	2,621	3,999	3,786	-		7.1	8.3	11.6	9.3	-		23,128	21,792	46,410	35,070	38,030
Tunisia	1,950	1,907	3,356	1,955	2,345		7.7	6.5	6.8	7.4	7.2		14,962	12,320	22,940	14,520	16,900
Union of South Africa 11/	1,926	2,416	2,857	2,963	-		8.3	6.2	7.7	9.3	-		16,025	15,067	22,050	27,670	-
Estimated total 5/	13,850	13,740	18,540	16,950	17,210		-	-	-	-	-		143,000	134,000	220,000	190,000	205,000
SOUTH AMERICA																	
Argentina	15,834	11,432	13,500	-	-		14.0	16.9	20.9	-	-		221,769	193,740	282,560	192,900	-
Brazil	414	876	-	-	-		12.0	12.9	-	-	-		4,978	11,283	28,000	32,000	-
Chile	1,963	1,980	1,990	1,925	-		16.1	18.0	19.9	17.7	-		31,562	35,628	39,600	34,000	-
Peru	285	280	410	420	408		11.5	13.6	14.6	14.6	12.6		3,274	3,798	5,970	6,140	5,140
Uruguay	1,210	1,060	1,910	1,910	-		11.0	12.4	16.4	15.4	-		13,256	13,124	31,360	29,400	-
Estimated total 5/	20,490	16,260	20,320	17,960	19,010		-	-	-	-	-		280,000	265,000	395,000	300,000	360,000
OCEANIA																	
Australia	13,128	12,662	10,670	10,090	-		12.9	14.0	15.8	19.4	-		169,744	177,742	168,610	195,600	-
New Zealand	221	140	104	74	-		32.3	37.4	39.5	37.8	-		7,129	5,241	4,110	2,800	-
Total	13,349	12,802	10,774	10,164	8,130		-	-	-	-	-		176,873	182,983	172,720	198,400	148,500
Estimated world total 5/	423,210	406,610	461,540	476,670	483,160		-	-	-	-	-		6,100,000	5,910,000	7,025,000	7,380,000	7,510,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1956 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1956 and end early in 1957. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Figure for 1935 only. 7/ Comprises Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland and Rumania. 8/ Average of less than 5 years. 9/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 10/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable since figures for 1954-56 include allowances for non-reporting areas, which were not included with earlier figures shown, but were included in estimated total for Asia. 11/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Table 16.- Wheat: Production in four major exporting countries and Europe, 1914-56

Crop year	Europe	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Crop year	Europe	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels		Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1914	1,100	897	161	169	25	1935	1,510	628	282	141	144
						1936	1,385	630	219	250	151
1915	1,150	1,009	394	169	179	1937	1,470	874	180	208	187
1916	1,020	635	263	84	152	1938	1,770	920	360	379	155
1917	865	620	234	235	115	1939	1,645	741	521	131	210
1918	960	904	189	180	76						
1919	900	952	193	217	46	1940	1,270	815	540	299	82
						1941	1,360	942	315	238	167
1920	955	843	263	156	146	1942	1,270	969	556	235	156
1921	1,230	819	301	191	129	1943	1,450	844	282	250	110
1922	1,060	847	400	196	109	1944	1,395	1,060	415	150	53
1923	1,265	759	474	248	125						
1924	1,065	842	262	191	165	1945	995	1,108	316	144	142
						1946	1,340	1,152	412	206	117
1925	1,405	669	395	191	115	1947	1,010	1,359	339	239	220
1926	1,215	832	407	230	161	1948	1,465	1,295	381	191	191
1927	1,275	875	480	282	118	1949	1,505	1,098	366	189	218
1928	1,410	914	567	349	160						
1929	1,450	824	302	163	127	1950	1,525	1,019	466	213	184
						1951	1,580	988	554	77	160
1930	1,360	887	421	232	214	1952	1,640	1,306	702	280	199
1931	1,435	942	321	220	191	1953	1,730	1,173	614	228	198
1932	1,490	756	443	241	214	1954	1,710	984	309	283	169
1933	1,745	552	282	286	177						
1934	1,550	526	276	241	133	1955	1,795	937	494	193	196
						1956 1/	1,595	976	512		2/145

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Tentative forecast.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S.D.A.

Table 17.- Wheat and wheat flour: World exports, by principal countries, averages 1900-54, annual 1945-55

Year beginning July	United States 1/		Canada 2/		Australia		Argentina		Other countries 3/		Total world
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	
	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.
Average:											
1900-09 4/	155	26.0	38	6.4	26	4.4	84	14.1	293	49.1	596
1910-19 4/	183	27.5	128	19.2	55	8.3	89	13.4	210	31.6	665
1920-29 4/	222	26.4	267	31.8	89	10.5	154	18.4	108	12.9	840
1930-39 4/	75	10.6	201	28.3	114	16.1	130	18.3	190	26.7	710
1945-54	373	40.4	276	29.9	91	9.9	78	8.4	105	11.4	923
1945	391	45.6	361	42.2	36	4.2	68	8.0	---	---	856
1946	397	50.9	233	29.9	47	6.0	60	7.7	43	5.5	780
1947	486	52.0	209	22.4	96	10.3	102	10.9	41	4.4	934
1948	504	50.9	220	22.1	122	12.3	61	6.2	84	8.5	991
1949	299	36.2	237	28.7	114	13.8	88	10.7	87	10.6	825
1950	366	39.1	220	23.5	127	13.5	103	11.0	121	12.9	937
1951	475	44.6	347	32.5	99	9.3	30	2.8	115	10.8	1,066
1952	318	32.2	392	39.7	99	10.0	29	2.9	150	15.2	988
1953	217	24.7	288	32.7	71	8.1	110	12.5	193	22.0	879
1954	274	28.2	253	26.1	93	9.6	132	13.6	218	22.5	970
1955	345	34.0	289	28.4	105	10.3	115	11.3	162	16.0	1,016

1/ Excludes the wheat equivalent of exports of flour milled in bond. Includes principal products other than flour.

2/ Includes exports of "wheat unfit for human consumption" from Canada to U. S. as follows: 1950-51, 12 mil. bu.; 1951-52, 30 mil. bu.; 1952-53, 20 mil. bu.; 1953-54, 4 mil. bu.; 1954-55, 3 mil. bu.; and 1955-56, 9 mil. bu. Also includes wheat exported to the U. S. which was milled in bond and later exported by the U. S.

3/ Includes U. S. S. R.

4/ Calendar years.

Table 18.- Wheat, flour and other products: Imports, United States, 1910-55 1/

Year beginning July	Wheat: Full duty 2/ 3/	Wheat: Unfit for human consumption 4/	Flour (wheat equivalent) 3/ 5/	Other products (wheat equivalent)	Total	Wheat for milling in bond and export as flour 6/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1910	25	---	665	2,811	3,501	484
1911	1,424	---	746	2,642	4,812	1,275
1912	798	---	506	2,596	3,900	---
1913	1,979	---	423	3,086	5,488	---
1914	426	---	302	1,477	2,205	---
1915	5,103	---	1,550	570	7,223	600
1916	23,600	---	821	109	24,530	539
1917	28,177	---	3,038	38	31,253	---
1918	11,121	---	167	33	11,321	---
1919	4,780	---	732	38	5,550	---
1920	51,004	---	6,678	105	57,787	---
1921	8,293	---	2,910	98	11,301	6,173
1922	8,732	---	2,018	95	10,845	9,281
1923	13,379	---	795	142	14,316	13,905
1924	355	---	32	215	602	5,814
1925	2,176	---	82	205	2,463	13,421
1926	64	---	28	178	270	13,172
1927	663	---	27	133	823	15,044
1928	79	---	12	125	216	21,678
1929	45	---	8	125	178	12,903
1930	41	307	5	116	469	19,013
1931	6	---	1	119	126	12,879
1932	6	1	3	106	116	9,372
1933	144	6	4	93	247	11,341
1934	5,905	8,146	18	90	14,159	11,064
1935	25,289	9,205	123	131	34,748	11,979
1936	30,205	4,057	193	161	34,616	13,469
1937	598	4	32	112	746	2,819
1938	39	207	25	76	347	8,989
1939	56	86	121	69	332	9,953
1940	165	3,237	121	39	3,562	7,331
1941	1,699	1,785	177	43	3,704	11,912
1942	806	150	99	72	1,127	7,577
1943	7/136,013	188	158	89	136,448	10,952
1944	7/ 26,235	15,919	193	37	42,384	9,213
1945	1,136	767	78	56	2,037	11,591
1946	21	28	8	27	84	1,984
1947	7	118	6	18	149	19
1948	1,317	10	172	31	1,530	3,070
1949	1,003	1,097	90	47	2,237	9,621
1950	174	11,647	5	93	11,919	8,180
1951	1,475	29,921	109	104	31,609	5,907
1952	1,016	20,384	117	85	21,602	6,415
1953	999	4,300	133	105	5,537	3,089
1954	1,043	2,915	90	149	4,197	1,004
1955	960	8,710	90	173	9,933	75

Footnotes on page 33.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census.

Footnotes for table 18, page 32.

1/ General imports 1910 to 1932. Beginning July 1933, imports for consumption.

2/ Tariff duties per bushel were as follows: 25 cents under Tariff Act of 1909, effective August 6, 1909; free, except 10 cents if imported from a country that imposed a duty on wheat or flour from the United States under Tariff Act of 1913, effective October 4, 1913; 35 cents under Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, effective May 28, 1921; 30 cents under Emergency Tariff Act of 1922, effective September 22, 1922; 42 cents under Section 315 of Tariff Act of 1922, effective April 6, 1924, and Tariff Act of 1930, effective June 18, 1930; and 21 cents under General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1, 1948.

3/ Effective May 29, 1941, imports of full-duty wheat were limited by Presidential Proclamation 2489 (made under the authority of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended) (T.D. 50404) to a quota of 800,000 bushels and imports of wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat and similar wheat products to a quota of 4,000,000 pounds in any calendar year. These quotas are still in effect. Presidential Proclamation 2584, effective April 29, 1943 (T.D. 50863) provided that imports of wheat and wheat flour executed by the War Food Administration were not to be counted against the quotas.

4/ Beginning June 18, 1930, a new classification, "wheat unfit for human consumption" was introduced by the 1930 Tariff Act. Tariff duties were as follows: 10 percent ad valorem under the Tariff Act of 1930, effective June 18, 1930; 5 percent ad valorem under the second trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1, 1939; and 5 percent ad valorem was bound by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1, 1948. No quota limitation has been placed on wheat or wheat flour "unfit for human consumption."

5/ Excludes flour imported "free for export."

6/ Wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour is free of duty under Section 311 of both the 1922 and 1930 Tariff Acts, with the following exception: The 1930 Tariff Act states that if the flour from imported wheat which is milled in bond is exported to Cuba, a U. S. duty must be paid on the wheat from which it was milled equal to the difference in the Cuban duty on flour milled in the U. S. and the Cuban duty on flour not produced in the U. S. (T.D. 52110). This provision for a duty on the imported wheat which is milled in bond and exported as flour to Cuba is still in effect. The duty-free status of the imported wheat that is milled in bond and exported as flour to countries other than Cuba was bound by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1, 1948, in Part 1 of Schedule XX of that agreement in the item entitled Section 311 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

7/ Includes wheat and wheat products used for livestock and poultry feed, imported duty-free by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Table 19.- Wheat, flour and other products: Exports, United States, 1910-55

Year beginning July	Wheat		Flour (wheat equivalent)		Other products (wheat equivalent)	Total wheat, flour and other products 2/	Flour from milled-in-bond wheat 3/
	Non-military	Military 1/	Non-military	Military 1/			
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1910	23,729	---	47,124	---	266	71,119	484
1911	30,160	---	50,455	---	236	80,851	1,275
1912	91,603	---	53,556	---	228	145,387	---
1913	92,394	---	55,561	---	230	148,185	---
1914	259,643	---	76,059	---	214	335,916	---
1915	173,274	---	72,347	---	212	245,833	600
1916	149,831	---	55,592	---	214	205,637	539
1917	34,119	---	98,460	---	270	132,849	---
1918	178,583	---	108,819	---	156	287,558	---
1919	122,431	---	99,599	---	328	222,358	---
1920	293,268	---	76,046	---	224	369,538	---
1921	208,321	---	68,072	---	241	276,634	6,173
1922	154,951	---	60,668	---	412	216,031	9,281
1923	78,793	---	67,182	---	502	146,477	13,905
1924	195,490	---	59,499	---	618	255,607	5,813
1925	63,189	---	30,562	---	600	94,351	14,284
1926	156,250	---	50,194	---	515	206,959	12,716
1927	145,999	---	45,734	---	487	192,220	14,526
1928	103,114	---	40,697	---	527	144,338	19,877
1929	92,175	---	48,190	---	491	140,856	12,880
1930	76,365	---	35,297	---	334	111,996	19,813
1931	96,521	---	26,450	---	209	123,180	12,825
1932	20,887	---	11,051	---	143	32,081	9,272
1933	18,800	---	7,278	---	136	26,214	10,925
1934	3,019	---	7,513	---	152	10,684	11,000
1935	311	---	3,896	---	208	4,415	11,722
1936	3,168	---	6,099	---	245	9,512	12,317
1937	83,740	---	16,320	---	245	100,305	7,134
1938	84,589	---	22,057	---	301	106,947	9,138
1939	23,636	---	21,232	---	365	45,233	9,406
1940	10,810	---	22,812	---	226	33,848	6,935
1941	12,632	---	4/14,894	---	326	27,852	9,130
1942	6,555	---	19,948	---	1,266	27,769	6,900
1943	11,942	---	28,333	---	2,347	42,622	10,835
1944	19,010	54,358	28,304	40,233	2,463	144,368	9,398
1945	226,135	46,878	79,872	35,489	2,213	390,587	12,688
1946	5/153,995	44,796	6/166,291	28,896	3,441	397,419	6,642
1947	7/207,362	97,326	8/133,085	41,019	7,095	485,887	1,028
1948	232,666	142,754	102,385	24,754	1,438	503,997	2,745
1949	140,377	118,344	39,248	501	649	299,119	9,700
1950	290,473	31,362	43,607	131	572	366,145	8,441
1951	427,130	5,254	42,331	---	535	475,250	4,927
1952	274,079	2,702	40,409	---	574	317,764	6,871
1953	182,011	1,289	32,984	228	530	217,042	3,316
1954	226,249	963	46,329	---	738	274,279	1,123
1955	9/293,987	---	50,244	---	753	9/344,984	81

1/ Reported by the National Military Establishments. 2/ Consists of macaroni, spaghetti and similar products, wheat cereal breakfast foods, bread and biscuits, semolina and strach. 3/ Usually all from imported wheat, although in some years small quantities of United States wheat were added. 4/ 14,072,000 reported plus 822,000 unreported exports to British Services. 5/ 142,637,000 reported plus 11,358,000 unreported exports to Germany, financed by the United Kingdom. 6/ 154,407,000 reported plus 11,884,000 unreported exports to Germany, financed by the United Kingdom. 7/ 184,324,000 reported plus 23,038,000 unreported exports to Germany, financed by the United Kingdom. 8/ 123,546,000 reported plus 9,539,000 unreported exports to Germany, financed by the United Kingdom. 9/ Includes exports of 3,373,000 bushels for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census except where noted.

Table 20.- Wheat and flour: Exports from United States, by country of destination, 1954-55 and 1955-56

Country of destination	July 1954-June 1955			July 1955-June 1956		
	Wheat grain only	Flour grain equivalent 1/	Total wheat and flour	Wheat grain only	Flour grain equivalent 1/	Total wheat and flour
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	2	114	116	1,297	229	1,526
Mexico	163	8	171	2,907	16	2,923
Central America	599	3,853	4,452	2,387	3,931	6,318
Cuba	1,620	3,690	5,310	2,508	3,548	6,056
British West Indies	---	2,746	2,746	---	2,417	2,417
Other Caribbean	13	2,391	2,404	25	1,914	1,939
Colombia	511	265	776	2,915	119	3,034
Venezuela	236	3,614	3,850	87	4,828	4,915
The Guianas	---	1,313	1,313	---	1,244	1,244
Peru	1,950	150	2,100	3,304	256	3,560
Bolivia	2,306	1,485	3,791	2,190	1,178	3,368
Chile	---	58	58	1,388	4	1,392
Brazil	8,916	5	8,921	16,848	889	17,737
Others	258	32	290	816	---	816
Total	16,574	19,724	36,298	36,672	20,573	57,245
Europe:						
Norway	4,721	1,403	6,124	2,033	1,220	3,253
United Kingdom	25,562	623	26,185	23,288	1,765	25,053
Netherlands	12,402	4,102	16,504	19,507	3,553	23,060
Belgium-Luxembourg	7,973	18	7,991	7,085	24	7,109
France	---	1	1	7,931	---	7,931
West Germany	27,353	63	27,416	16,787	27	16,814
Austria	668	---	668	2,246	---	2,246
Switzerland	881	---	881	1,711	---	1,711
Spain	2,254	---	2,254	1,270	4	1,274
Portugal	1,421	232	1,653	3,294	340	3,634
Italy	761	67	828	4,189	1,033	5,222
Yugoslavia	40,471	13	40,484	37,515	11	37,526
Greece	12,071	2	12,073	13,239	3	13,242
Others	2,544	266	2,810	3,010	173	3,183
Total	139,082	6,790	145,872	143,105	8,153	151,258
Asia:						
Turkey	9,769	---	9,769	9,048	51	9,099
Lebanon	11	3,257	3,268	---	3,209	3,209
Iran	1,012	---	1,012	1,944	5	1,949
Israel	8,373	7	8,380	8,667	11	8,678
Saudi Arabia	270	1,931	2,201	301	1,949	2,250
India	5,334	48	5,382	8,895	39	8,934
Pakistan	288	2	290	4,663	---	4,663
Indochina	---	37	37	---	1,667	1,667
Philippines	1	5,571	5,572	---	4,782	4,782
Korea	2,160	549	2,709	4,455	---	4,455
Formosa	7,256	---	7,256	7,379	13	7,392
Japan	33,381	946	34,327	39,610	1,340	40,950
Others	61	1,996	2,057	140	2,210	2,350
Total	67,916	14,344	82,260	85,102	15,276	100,378
Africa:						
French North Africa	---	10	10	3,121	24	3,145
Egypt	---	1,317	1,317	18,237	634	18,871
Canary Islands	513	---	513	2,190	---	2,190
British West Africa	---	2,456	2,456	---	2,695	2,695
Union of South Africa	2,079	---	2,079	1,082	---	1,082
Others	1,048	1,681	2,729	1,025	1,639	2,664
Total	3,640	5,464	9,104	25,655	4,992	30,647
Oceania	---	7	7	---	28	28
Unspecified	---	---	---	---	1,221	1,221
Total	---	7	7	---	1,249	1,249
World Total	227,212	46,329	273,541	2/ 290,534	50,243	2/ 340,777

1/ Wholly of U. S. wheat. 2/ Does not include exports of 3,373,000 bushels of wheat for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies, not indicated by country of destination.

Table 21.- Wheat: Supplies available for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, October 1, 1954-56

Item	1954	1955	1956
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
UNITED STATES			
Carryover stocks, July 1	903	1,026	1,034
New crop	984	937	976
Total supplies	1,887	1,963	2,010
Domestic requirements for season 1/	591	600	600
Supplies available for export or carryover	1,296	1,363	1,410
Exports, July 1 through September 30 2/	54	70	119
Supplies on October 1 for export or carryover	1,242	1,293	3/1,291
CANADA			
Carryover stocks, August 1	602	500	527
New crop	309	494	512
Total supplies	911	994	1,039
Domestic requirements for season 1/	159	158	160
Supplies available for export or carryover	752	836	879
Exports, August 1 through September 30 2/	49	42	63
Supplies on October 1 for export or carryover	703	794	816
ARGENTINA			
Carryover stocks, December 1 of preceding year	73	60	83
Crop produced November-December of preceding year	228	283	193
Total supplies	301	343	276
Domestic requirements for season 1/	129	132	136
Supplies available for export or carryover	172	211	140
Exports, December 1 through September 30 2/	90	109	82
Supplies on October 1 for export or carryover	82	102	58
AUSTRALIA			
Carryover stocks, December 1 of preceding year	38	95	95
Crop produced November-December of preceding year	198	169	196
Total supplies	236	264	291
Domestic requirements for season 1/	69	73	73
Supplies available for export or carryover	167	191	218
Exports, December 1 through September 30 2/	52	80	100
Supplies on October 1 for export or carryover	115	111	118
TOTAL FOR THE FOUR COUNTRIES			
Carryover stocks, beginning of season	1,616	1,681	1,739
New crop	1,719	1,883	1,877
Total supplies	3,335	3,564	3,616
Domestic requirements for season 1/	948	963	969
Supplies available for export or carryover	2,387	2,601	2,647
Exports, season through September 30 2/	245	301	363
Supplies on October 1 for export or carryover	2,142	2,300	2,283

1/ Estimated requirements for seed, food (milling for domestic use), and feed for the season.
2/ Exports of wheat and flour in grain equivalent.
3/ Without imports.

Table 22 .- Wheat: Loan rates, quantity pledged and delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation, stocks owned by CCC, and loans outstanding, 1938-57

Year beginning July	Loan rates per bushel					Under price support	Delivered to CCC 2/	CCC stocks and loans outstanding at year-end (June 30)			
	Percentage of parity price 1/	National average	No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City	No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis	No. 1 Soft White at Portland			Stocks owned by CCC 3/	Under loan: Crop previous July 4/	Under loan: Crops of earlier years	Total
	Percent	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
1938	52	0.59	0.72	0.81	0.67	85.7	15.7	6.6	21.5	---	28.1
1939	56	.63	.77	.87	.73	167.7	7.7	1.6	10.3	---	11.9
1940	57	.64	.77	.87	.73	278.5	173.7	169.2	31.4	7.2	207.8
1941	85	.98	1.10	1.15	1.05	366.3	269.8	319.7	98.1	1.4	419.2
1942	85	1.14	1.27	1.32	1.21	408.1	184.0	259.8	133.3	4.9	398.0
1943	85	1.23	1.37	1.42	1.34	130.2	.3	99.1	15.5	2.5	117.1
1944	90	1.35	1.50	1.53	1.46	180.4	72.9	103.7	20.1	1.9	125.7
1945	90	1.38	1.53	1.55	1.49	59.7	.2	---	32.5	---	32.5
1946	90	1.49	1.64	1.66	1.60	22.0	---	---	.7	---	.7
1947	90	1.84	2.02	2.04	1.98	31.2	---	---	.8	---	.8
1948	90	2.00	2.23	2.25	2.18	5/366.0	290.9	227.2	16.3	---	243.5
1949	90	1.95	2.20	2.22	2.16	5/380.8	247.5	327.7	28.5	5.0	361.2
1950	90	1.99	2.25	2.27	2.21	5/196.9	41.9	196.4	8.9	2.3	207.6
1951	90	2.18	2.44	2.46	2.40	5/212.9	91.3	143.3	11.6	---	154.9
1952	90	2.20	2.48	2.51	2.44	5/459.9	397.7	470.0	22.5	---	492.5
1953	90	2.21	2.49	2.52	2.45	5/557.1	486.1	774.6	71.4	3.9	849.9
1954	90	2.24	2.53	2.57	2.46	5/430.7	391.4	975.9	4/11.3	2.8	990.0
1955	82.5	2.08	2.37	2.41	2.28	5/320.6	6/264.6	950.7	27.6	1.3	979.6
1956	82.6	2.00	2.30	2.34	2.21	7/5/162.7					
1957 6/	82.6	2.00									

1/ The national average loan rate at the farm as a percentage of the parity price of wheat at the beginning of the marketing year.

2/ Include deliveries of purchase-agreement wheat to CCC.

3/ Includes open-market purchases, if any, beginning in 1943, and accordingly may include some new-crop wheat.

4/ For example, 11.3 million is 1954-crop wheat under loan on June 30, 1955.

5/ Includes the following quantities put under purchase agreements in million bushels, beginning in 1948, as follows: 1948-crop wheat, 112.0; 1949-crop wheat, 45.5; 1950-crop wheat, 8.6; 1951-crop wheat, 13.4; 1952-crop wheat, 61.3; 1953-crop wheat, 63.2; 1954-crop wheat, 29.5; 1955-crop wheat, 43.5 and 1956-crop wheat 0.3.

6/ Preliminary

7/ Through September 15, 1956.

Table 23.- Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by position, October 1, 1956

State	Bin sites	Terminals 1/	Other elevators and warehouses	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New York	---	2,093	1,369	3,462
New Jersey	---	58	---	58
Ohio	---	---	4	4
Indiana	1	---	1	2
Illinois	---	---	6	6
Michigan	---	---	1	1
Wisconsin	---	98	---	98
Minnesota	---	1,810	33	1,843
Iowa	---	20	---	20
Missouri	1	18	2/	19
North Dakota	150	---	555	705
South Dakota	11	---	543	554
Nebraska	34	11	106	151
Kansas	2/	41	51	92
Maryland	---	561	---	561
Alabama	---	56	---	56
Louisiana	---	4	---	4
Texas	---	480	191	671
Montana	28	---	1	29
Idaho	---	---	2/	---
Wyoming	---	---	9	9
Colorado	---	---	3	3
Washington	---	25	1	26
Oregon	---	9	---	9
Areas in transit				
Minneapolis	---	---	---	515
Dallas	---	---	---	505
Chicago	---	---	---	3,143
Portland	---	---	---	2
Total	225	5,284	2,874	12,548

1/ The CCC stocks at terminals were collected for the same elevators and markets as used in compiling the weekly commercial stocks reports.

2/ Less than 500 bushels.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service

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The Wheat Situation is published five times a year. The next issue will be released in February

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

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AMS-WS-151-10-56

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